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THE UNITED SERVICE A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MILITARY and NAVAL AFFAIRS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

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In view of the increasing interest in the education of Army officers, not only in the United States but in Europe, special importance attaches to an article on the subject which has been prepared for the Journal of the Military Service Institution by Major William Murray Black, Eng. Corps, U.S.A. Major Black has made a careful study of the methods of military education employed in England, France and Germany, and as the result of a comparison between them and the method employed in the United States, he concludes that our system, notwithstanding its excellence, is capable of still further improvement. He is strongly impressed, for instance, with the recommendation of a British Parliamentary Commission in favor of establishing a "probationary" period for cadets graduated from the great military schools of England. The commission recommends that such cadets be commissioned as "probationary" 2d lieutenants, and that they shall serve as such for two years, after which they may receive full commissions on the report of the three senior officers of the regiments to which they are attached certifying that they are in every way fit. This is already the practice in the German army, and Major Black favors its adoption in the United States Army. He calls attention to the fact that of all officers entering the United States Army only those graduating from the Military Academy have received a systematic intermediate training and even among these, he adds, there are men who are failures as officers. The point urged by Major Black is that all applicants for commissions in the Army should be subject to the same requirements, no matter whether they come from the Military Academy, or from the enlisted service or from civil life, and he urges a broader application of the competitive principle in making appointments. The Major therefore advises higher educational standards in examinations imposed upon civilian candidates for commissions; he would give a certain degree of credit in those examinations for knowledge of subjects, general or technical, which are not made obligatory in examinations; he would open the examinations for civilian candidates to all young men possessed of certain requirements, thus making them truly competitive, and finally he would provide a course of special training for those aspirants in the enlisted service who have passed a preliminary test. In the paper which we have thus briefly outlined, Major Black has indicated the course which military education in the United States should follow. The standards established at West Point must not be lowered, but those for civilian candidates for commissions must be raised. The qualifications required of civilian applicants in the United States are much lower than those prescribed in England, France or Germany, and in the last named country the "probationary" period is already a fact. It may not be altogether agreeable to the young officer, but it means thoroughness, and that is the main point.

Among the contents of the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery is an article by Major George W. Goethals, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., which presents an interesting account of the increasing use of electricity in our permanent sea coast defenses. It is a curious circumstance that the adaptation of electricity to military purposes has received little or no attention from the lay public, and it was not until the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy off the New England coast last summer that the progress which has been made in that direction came into general notice. Electricity was first installed in these shore defenses with no other view than to provide an effective system of lighting for the emplacements. This led to its adoption as a labor-saver in transmitting ammunition, and now it is to be employed as power in transverse, elevating and lowering the guns, for propelling machinery

in shops for the use of the Ordnance experts, and for the complex system of transmission installed by the Signal Corps, as well as for firing guns from the stations of battery commanders. "In fact," says Major Goethals, "if this advance be continued, it may not be long before even the transfer of ammunition will be made by electricity from the magazines and shot-rooms to the gun direct and the gun loaded and laid by the same means. There will then remain only the proper control in the battery commander's station to have all the work done without the aid of the enlisted man, the latter being needed only in case of a breakdown to any part of the system; in short, all that we will have to do will be to press the button, the electrical engineers and manufacturers having attended to all the rest." It is difficult, as Major Goethals remarks, to foresee the limits of the application of electricity to war material. At the present rate of progress the time may not be far distant when the issues of battle will be decided by the adversary who has most extensively adapted electrical science to his fighting implements.

Lieut. Clyde Sinclair Ford, Medical Dept., U.S.A., is strongly in favor of providing motor ambulances for the Army, and in an article on the subject in the February number of the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons he expresses regret that the matter has not received a larger measure of attention from the United States Government. He calls attention to the fact that the German Emperor and the British War Office have both offered large prizes—the Emperor's being \$20,000—for the best automobile for general military purposes, including the hospital service, and he holds that careful tests in several European armies have shown that motor transportation, at least to a certain extent, is feasible in nearly all branches of military service. The French army has used the motor wagon for various purposes for several years, particularly in transporting commissary and artillery supplies. Similar vehicles are used by courier and inspection officers during extensive maneuvers, an eight-seated twelve-horse power motor car, with a speed of twenty-two miles an hour, is provided for the use of staff officers, and satisfactory experiments have been made with a surgeon's motor wagon, fitted as a sort of field hospital. For these reasons Lieutenant Ford contends, the possibilities that lie in a military motor ambulance should receive more attentive consideration from Army surgeons, and he adds: "The policy of waiting for others to lead that we may follow is not American and whatever may be the attitude of other departments of the Service toward this subject, that can not but interest them all to some degree, the time is at hand for the Medical Department of the United States Army to be equipped with the motor ambulance." The practical problem yet to be solved in adapting motor vehicles to military uses is that of power. Until a means of propulsion is devised which shall be abundant, cheap, safe and derived from materials which can be easily transported, the adoption of any type of motor vehicle for Army uses would be a proceeding of questionable wisdom.

Such persistent attempts have been made to misrepresent the action of the military authorities with reference to the Isle of Pines that the special report on the subject which the President submitted to the Senate on Feb. 28 will be read with widespread interest. Citizens of the United States residing in the Isle of Pines have alleged that General Wood, without authority, transferred the island to the Cuban Government. In reply to these representations the President quotes from General Wood's report to show that when Cuba was transferred to civil officials the Isle of Pines constituted a municipality of the Province of Havana, and that its affairs were subject to the general control of the Civil Governor of that province. The transfer was made, therefore, with the express stipulation that "the present Government of the Isle of Pines will continue as a defacto government pending the settlement of the title to said island by treaty pursuant to the Cuban Constitution and the act of Congress of the United States." In explaining that his action was in exact conformity with orders, General Wood says: "All Americans in the island are living under exactly the same conditions as other foreigners, and if they comply with the laws in force it is safe to say that they will not have any difficulty or need special protection. At the time these people purchased property they understood distinctly that the question of ownership of the Isle of Pines was one pending settlement, and in locating there they took the risk incident to the situation."

The financial benefits which a State will derive from the new Federal Militia act depend largely on the extent to which a State takes advantage of its provisions. Section 14 provides that when the organized militia of a State are fully equipped, etc., the amount or balance to the credit of such State out of the annual allotment of \$1,000,000 distributed among the States may be drawn in cash and applied by the State towards defraying the cost of encampments and field practice. The annual cost of the New York State camp is about \$160,000, only one-half the troops attending annually, and what might remain out of New York's annual Federal allotment of \$76,000, after the necessary annual requisitions for supplies had been filed, would be of

slight consequence. But Section 15 of the new law provides that all or any part of the State troops may take part annually in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or sea-coast defenses of the United States, and when so doing, shall be paid, subsisted and transported by the United States out of the Army appropriation. That is the full effect of this provision as it will finally be put in operation. As the War Department is engaged in securing extensive camp sites and grounds in different parts of the country, convenient to all the States, those which take advantage of this provision may save the entire cost of their small State camps, which are generally little better for instruction purposes than out-of-door armories, and get their troops into contact with professional soldiers, an experience that some States stand very much in need of, if they are ever to be used as soldiers or rendered capable of instructing others in a soldier's work. The actual allowances in New York State under the new Federal legislation for the fiscal year are: Re-armament with Army pattern .30 caliber smokeless powder magazine rifle and equipments, to replace the old-fashioned .45 caliber black powder single shot Springfields, \$247,241.86. Pro rata of special appropriation in Army bill for all kinds of military supplies for the National Guard, \$152,941.18. Allotment of annual appropriation, \$76,470.50. Total, \$476,653.63, which exceeds by nearly twenty per cent. the annual State appropriation.

No doubt the representations which have been made to the Government at Washington by the Russian Ambassador with regard to the illegal importation of munitions of war into China will receive the serious consideration which they deserve. The Boxer difficulty of 1900 was settled by an agreement between the allied powers on one side and China on the other, whereby the importation of arms and war materials by the latter was prohibited. It is notorious, however, that this prohibition has been a dead letter almost from the first. The Chinese Government could not enforce it and the allied powers would not. The whole policy of prohibiting the importation of war supplies was fatuous and misleading. Its effect has been not only to set every arsenal in China in motion day and night in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but to develop and encourage secret importations of those articles on a large and increasing scale. For this violation of her pledges China herself is no more to blame than those European governments which have permitted their manufacturers to sell prohibited articles to Chinese buyers. This illicit trade has now become so large in volume that Russia, alarmed by what appears to be a great military revival of China, has made representations concerning the matter to Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and the United States, pointing out the need of repressive action. If arms from the United States are being smuggled into China we may be sure that immediate steps will be taken to suppress the traffic. But there is reason to believe that the chief sources of this prohibited commerce are Germany and Belgium, whose manufacturers, in their eagerness for trade, have conspired to nullify an agreement which their governments were pledged to maintain. In its practical operation the prohibition of 1900 seems to have served the manufacturing interests of countries disposed to wink at its violation at the expense of those resolved to keep faith in their obligations.

An important suggestion with reference to the projected isthmian canal comes from the Epidemiological Society of Great Britain, which, at a special meeting in London Feb. 25, expressed the serious belief that the construction of the proposed waterway would result in spreading yellow fever among the overcrowded populations of Asia, where all conditions are extremely favorable to its propagation. In view of this contingency, which is regarded as possible by Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, U.S.A., retired, who was present as a guest, the Society resolved that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to induce them to give practical effect to the discoveries made by the Medical Department of the Army in dealing with yellow fever in Cuba. To that end it was decided that a commission should be appointed to urge the matter and organize an active campaign for fever prevention. The possibilities described by the Epidemiological Society are exceedingly grave and far-reaching, but it should not escape the notice of the members of that organization that the danger has already received the serious consideration of the United States Government. One of the most important stipulations of the treaty with Colombia whereby the United States acquires control of the Panama route pledges the United States to exercise sanitary control over a zone covering both sides of the canal in which it shall enforce necessary health regulations, safeguard the water supply, undertake needful projects of drainage, erect and maintain hospitals, and institute such measures for the prevention of disease as experience shall suggest. In a word, the treaty makes it not merely the right, but the duty, of the United States to guard against the very peril which the Epidemiological Society has pointed out, and that obligation, it is needless to add, will be resolutely discharged, partly as a matter of national self interest but more largely as a duty to mankind.

The San Francisco Chronicle in a recent editorial headed "A Blundering Publication" says: "The blue book containing the laws and regulations governing the Navy, and the Navy Register, giving the service record of officers, are the two most important publications issued by the Navy Department. The former is as indispensable on board ship and at shore stations as the Bible is to a clergyman, and the Register, compiled from the official records, is only second in importance. The Register for January, 1903, has just been issued and is in one respect quite a remarkable publication on account of its gross inaccuracies. The mistakes are evidently those of the compiler, and the value of the work as an official guide is utterly destroyed. There are upward of one hundred instances in which officers are erroneously assigned to duty afloat or ashore, and these mistakes are chiefly found in the grades of lieutenants, ensigns and surgeons. Among the most conspicuous blunders are Lieut. F. N. Freeman, credited to the torpedo boat Perry under date of Aug. 31, 1897. The Perry, torpedo-boat destroyer, was not contracted for until Oct. 5, 1898, and was not accepted by the Government until May 31, 1902. Frank Lyon is credited with service on the Elcano since July 27, 1896, and K. M. Bennett on the Isla de Cuba since July 15, 1897. As the vessels mentioned were parts of the Spanish navy on the dates indicated, and after their sinking in Manila bay, May 1, 1898, were not again utilized until two years later, it is clear that the officers referred to have not performed the duties credited to them. L. C. Palmer appears in the Register as having been ordered to the Wisconsin June 22, 1896, which was three months before the contract was made for building the ship. Lieutenant Commander Holcombe's orders to the coaling station Pollock are dated Dec. 8, 1896, but no such place as Pollock appears to exist, nor would an officer in that grade be permitted to serve such a length of time on this unimportant duty. The blunders are so numerous and incomprehensible as to throw discredit on the entire compilation of official data, and the work should be done all over again by some more competent person than the medical officer who is responsible for the book in its present condition."

A correspondent who has recently returned from the Philippines says: "Having received no JOURNALS since I left Manila, last December, excepting that of Feb. 14, which was awaiting me in San Francisco, I am still in ignorance as to what is being done in favor of the Army canteen. From my observations based on my connection with the Army in the Philippines, since 1898, I am in favor of the Canteen under military control. Where civilian saloons exist, temptations are offered the soldiers to disregard standing orders, resulting frequently in courts martial for offenses directly traceable to the saloons. At a recent court-martial in Iligan of a young soldier who had been brutally beaten, towards midnight, by several civilian saloon keepers, and who retaliated by indulging in some frontier-like shooting into the crowd, the counsel for the defense concluded his argument as follows: 'As the court well knows, the prime cause of the difficulties in which the accused now finds himself is whiskey; whiskey procured where? In civilian saloon! With temptations to drink thrown out on all sides to the soldiers at this post, how can one wonder at the result? A pretty picture Iligan now offers, with a population of possibly 1,400 Americans and several thousand Filipinos, with but one dilapidated church unfrequented by our people, and fifty drinking houses, more or less, unfortunately, crowded with our men! It is a sad sight indeed, and though those who fall victims to temptation so openly offered to them are punished, those who tolerate or encourage debauchery go unpunished. And yet the latter are morally far more guilty. If the civilian authorities see fit to throw this town open to whiskey trade, and to derive a handsome revenue from the saloons that ruin our soldiers, how can we wonder at what results? Fights and brawls have occurred and will occur with a long train of complications, so long as the temples of Bacchus outnumber fifty to one the houses of the Lord in this post of Iligan! Though this theme properly belongs to a chaplain, of whom there is not one within the limits of the post, the counsel for the defense sees fit to dwell upon it, so closely connected it is with the miserable plight of the accused. . . .'"

During the debate on the Fortification Appropriation bill in the House Feb. 20, Mr. Cushman, of Washington, urged the adoption of an appropriation of \$25,000 to compensate the heirs of the late Dr. Hiram P. Tuttle for his invention of thorite. He quoted a letter from the Secretary of War, who stated that while he did not feel justified in adopting thorite he thought that the invention of Dr. Tuttle had been of material use in developing the art of high explosives and that this service should be recognized. Mr. Cushman thought that Dr. Tuttle had suffered because he had pooled his issues with the inventor of the Isham shell to prevent the Ordnance Board from playing one against the other, saying to Dr. Tuttle: "We don't need your high explosive, 'thorite,' because we can take Mr. Isham's high-explosive shell;" and to Mr. Isham, "We don't need to purchase your chambered shell, because we can get Dr. Tuttle's high explosive, 'thorite.'" Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, opposed the appropriation on the ground that we have a gun, built upon scientific and mechanical principles, that has justified the theoretical design of the Ordnance officers. In proof of the results obtained with the 16-inch gun Mr. Tayler quoted from the edi-

torial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 24. Mr. Tayler said of the Ordnance Department: "A year ago I took occasion, when this bill was under discussion, to refer to the charge that had been made against the Ordnance Department, that it was behind the times; that it was suffering from barnacles who are opposing the progress of events, and established the fact by the records of Congress and the War Department that the Ordnance Department had always been right whenever a conflict arose between it and Congress as to whether experiments should be made with certain projectiles, weapons, and explosives."

"Cholera appeared suddenly in Iligan, Mindanao, on the afternoon of Dec. 12, 1902," a correspondent says. "Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, as Quarantine officer, took charge of it. The first death was that of a girl eight years of age, who died in a few hours. The second was that of a young woman twenty years of age, who also died in a few hours. The third case was that of a youth, who recovered. All these cases appeared at the same time. As the victims resided near the Moro market, a place crowded once a week with Moros who come from the interior to sell their poultry and fabrics, it is probable that the disease which existed at the time among them, was introduced in this manner. The market was at once discontinued. During the first week there were thirty cases reported, with a mortality of 50 per cent. Among the victims were several American soldiers, and one civilian. The latter had been particularly unfortunate. While acting as a guide for the Constabulary in Cagayan, in August, 1902, he was severely wounded in the face by bolomen, who also cut off his left hand. The stump became gangrenous, and the man was sent to the military hospital at Iligan, where Dr. Phelan was obliged to amputate his arm at the elbow. He had just recovered from the operation, and required no further treatment, when he contracted cholera. Some little excitement was created in the post when on Dec. 22, it was learned that the disease had broken out in the quarters of Captain Phelan, Assistant Surgeon. The native servant girl who attended to his child was on the afternoon of that day seized with cramps and vomiting, and died the following morning. The doctor's baby having also been attacked with vomiting a few hours later, great fear was entertained lest the child die as well. However, he was out of danger next day. Much sympathy was shown the doctor on this occasion, Mrs. Phelan and the child being great favorites in military circles. From that time on from six to eight cases of cholera were reported daily."

Among the bills before the Congress just adjourned which failed of passage was S. 4045, introduced by Senator Pettus, Feb. 19, 1902, reading: "Whereas George F. Ormsby, having been commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy from July 2, 1882, has rendered unusual service to said Navy by getting judicial condemnation and the overthrow of a system of imprisoning naval seamen without furnishing them with the accusations on which they have been held in jeopardy, has obtained further trials for enlisted men, and has thereby removed an obstacle to successful recruiting for the maritime defense of the United States: Therefore, be it enacted," etc. The bill was first sent to the Judiciary Committee and by that Committee referred to the Naval Committee of the Senate, which deferred action on it, awaiting the decision in the case of John Smith versus the United States, and that case is still in the courts, an appeal being taken to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Court of Claims, which we reported Feb. 14. The first decision of April 22, 1901, when the case came before the court on demurrer was reported by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 4, 1901. Mr. Ormsby was Smith's attorney. In 1889 he was charged before a court-martial with disobeying orders and with disrespect in protesting against such orders and was "dismissed." He has since taken the position that this order was only effectual, if at all, or authorized on account of his incapacity from illness incurred in the line of duty and that, under R.S. 1457, he should continue to be borne on the Navy Register.

In spite of the patient training which the forces of the Cuban artillery have received at the hands of experienced officers of our Army, it is to be feared that they do not properly appreciate the serious nature of the soldier's calling. This fear is supported by the fact that the artillery stationed at Cabanas fortress, across the bay from Havana, have been ordered to another post for a recent act of insubordination in refusing to obey a command given by a second lieutenant. The refusal to obey, it was explained, was not due to any ill feeling toward the officer, but was wholly because the Government had declined to give the men a day's leave to attend a carnival in Havana. When a Latin-American wants a holiday—and his desires in that line are almost insatiable—it is mighty serious business to deny him, be he soldier or civilian. However, so far as an outsider can see, the Cuban army itself is a good deal of a holiday institution.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has sent a communication to the War Department which is exceedingly interesting as denoting the condition of the American troops serving in those islands. It is to the effect that more than 700 enlisted men, having more than one year to serve in other than their first enlistment, and attached to

regiments under orders to return to the United States, desire to transfer and remain in the Philippines. As the regiments now in the islands already have more than four per cent in excess of their authorized strength, the War Department has arranged that each of the next seven regiments sent to the Philippines shall go out short 100 men. The fact that so large a number of men should desire to remain in the islands effectually disposes of the contention that enlisted men would never be content in the Archipelago, and it shows beyond all question that service in the Philippines is becoming more and more popular as its conditions are better understood. The action of this large body of trained soldiers in asking to be retained in the islands will exert a wholesome moral influence upon new men going out for their first tour which can hardly be over-estimated.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., in an article on "The Training of Landsmen," in the current number of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, strongly supports the plea of Lieut. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., for the creation of an office of Naval Training. He points out that the steady increase of the Navy in ships has emphasized the importance of providing thoroughly competent crews to man them, and while he is hopeful of satisfactory results from the training of landsmen, he holds that the system of training now in vogue is inadequate. The creation of an office of Naval Training, under the control of the Bureau of Navigation, would simplify and strengthen the whole training service. To such an office, administered by a Navy officer of sufficiently high rank to carry weight with commanding officers of all training stations and training ships, Commander Knapp would transfer the entire business of training enlisted men before they are drafted into general service, and perhaps after that time. Under such a system the work could be so improved that the training of the enlisted personnel would be a system in fact as well as in theory.

The recently announced detail of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., for duty as executive of the new harbor defense monitor Nevada, will interfere quite seriously with the further development of his system of wireless telegraphy, and much regret has been expressed that the exigencies of the Service should have transferred from shore to sea duty this officer. Notwithstanding this detail, however, it is understood that the experiments with Commander Hogg's inventions will be continued on the lines already laid down by him. The Nevada is now approaching completion, and will be commissioned for sea service within the next few weeks, the detail of officers and men having been completed at the Bureau of Navigation. This vessel will be placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard, and will probably remain on the north Atlantic coast during the coming summer for purposes of drill and evolution.

An interesting table printed in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation, compiled from Lloyd's Register of July 1, 1902, shows that steamers which have a speed of more than 20 knots are scarce. This table takes cognizance of all screw steamers in the world of 2,000 gross tons or more of 12-knot speed and upward. Of the 1,238 steamers covered by the compilation only 20 had authenticated speed records of 20 knots and over. Of these 20, 7 were British, 5 German, 4 American, 2 French, and 2 Russian. Of the 1,238 steamers, 460 were of 12 knots, 364 of 13 and 135 of 14. After passing 14 knots, the classes rapidly diminish in number. Thus there were only 9 of 19 knots and only 18 of 18 knots. Judging from this table, 17 knots is regarded as the happy medium between speed and profit, for there were 57 of this class, of which 9 were under the American flag.

The House has agreed to a resolution to accept the invitation extended to Congress to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1903, and authorizing the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee to consist of Senators and Representatives elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, to attend the ceremonies and represent Congress on the occasion. The Speaker announced the following members of the committee to represent the House. Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Sherman of New York, Mahon of Pennsylvania, Bartholdt of Missouri, Van Voorhis of Ohio, Parker of New Jersey, Overstreet of Indiana, Mann of Illinois, Miller of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska, Robertson of Louisiana, Bartlett of Georgia, Shafroth of Colorado and Hay of Virginia.

In a letter to the New York Sun Goldwin Smith, writing from Toronto, says: "Whatever may be the metaphysics of the Monroe Doctrine, its practical working seems satisfactory. It forces the great predatory Powers to leave this continent alone. It compelled France to retire from Mexico. It is probably at this moment saving Venezuela from conquest, while at the same time she is induced to perform her international duties. International outrage on the part of any South American republic the United States of course cannot encourage or protect; though foreigners may generally protect themselves by keeping aloof from any country which is in a state of anarchy or civil war. If Governments owe protection to their citizens in foreign countries, citizens owe it to their Governments not to put themselves unnecessarily in need of protection."

Under the direction of Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Ordnance Officer of the Artillery Sub post at Fort Riley, Kas., work has been commenced on the construction of a system of disappearing targets to be used during Artillery target practice this coming season. About twenty five each of standing and kneeling silhouettes will be used in the construction, thus affording two different sets of targets. These silhouettes will be fitted into a wooden skid, 2 by 4 by 14, with three to each piece. Several of these will be connected, according to circumstances, by an iron shoe of size and strength sufficient to hold the entire structure firmly together. The largest will then present a body of men spread out in skirmish formation, and the number may be lessened or augmented according to the requirements of the firing problem. The axis holding the figure will rest upon the ground, being held in position by stakes. Iron arms with eyelets at the end for rope connections will extend from either side of the axis at an angle of 120 degrees. From these, ropes will pass through a block made fast to a dead man on each side, to be operated by men at a safe distance from the target. By these means the target may be raised or lowered at will, the projecting arms holding the target stationary when in a raised position. In event of the destruction of one or all of the silhouettes, they are so fitted to the axis that their removal and replacing will require but a moments time. These targets will be brought into play as a battery is moving along at a given gait, with a given time in which to unlimber, find the range and fire a given number of shots. Then the target will disappear. It may be changed from day to day, and thus make it practically impossible for a gunner to acquire a knowledge of the range he must fire at. The idea was obtained through the courtesy of the Japanese Military Attaché at Washington, who visited this post last spring on a tour of inspection in the interest of his government. The Artillery school near Tokio, Japan, which is a very complete one, has a very extensive system of disappearing targets, and the Japanese service is believed as far as known, to be the only one using such a target. Lieutenant Canfield has made a few minor changes in the models that have been constructed which it is thought will render their operation a very easy matter.

The court for the trial of Ensign Ward K. Wortman, of the Navy, of which we made some mention in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 28, has been appointed to meet at the Pensacola Navy Yard on March 6. There are five specifications to the charge of "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty," on which Ensign Wortman is to be tried. The first specification, which practically covers all of them, reads as follows: "In that, on the 16th day of January, 1903, the said Ward K. Wortman, an ensign in the United States Navy, attached to and serving on board the United States battleship Massachusetts, at anchor off Red Cliff Point, Culebra, United States West Indies, and as the officer having direct and sole charge of the third gun division, being on the day aforesaid in charge of the gun's crew in the starboard after turret of said vessel, while engaged in target practice under orders to fire electrically, and it being his duty to supervise as minutely as possible all the operations at the gun in said turret, and having observed that a member of the said gun's crew had, without orders, cocked the lock of the right 8-inch gun for percussion firing, and knowing that said gun was then loaded and that the lanyard used in discharging said gun by percussion was led out and hooked to the trigger, did, nevertheless, while the lock remained cocked, order the breach of said 8-inch gun to be opened for the purpose of returning to electrical firing; which culpable negligence on the part of said Wortman contributed to a premature explosion of the charge in said gun, causing the death of the gun's crew in said turret."

It is an auspicious circumstance that the exchange of ratifications of the Alaskan boundary treaty between the United States and Great Britain in Washington on March 3 took place simultaneously with an imposing demonstration of Anglo-American good will at the banquet of the Pilgrims' Club in London, in honor of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The guests at this banquet, numbering nearly 200, included Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British military forces, who presided, Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Navy, and a large number of the most distinguished officials of the Government, together with Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, U.S.A., Military Attaché, and Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Naval Attaché to the American Embassy. The character and station of those present, as well as the text and spirit of the speeches, distinguish this event as one of the most convincing manifestations of Anglo-American friendship that has ever been witnessed on either side of the Atlantic. It is an inspiring coincidence, we repeat, that the ratification of a treaty of amity and concord between the two great English-speaking nations at the American capital, should have been simultaneous, almost to the hour, with a spontaneous and eloquent demonstration of mutual confidence and regard in the British capital. These two events will be observed in certain capitals of continental Europe with serious interest, though hardly with unqualified approval.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on March 3 of the fact that Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Navi-

gation, had applied for retirement with advanced rank after more than forty years' service in the Navy. The application of Admiral Crowninshield will, of course, be approved, and he will be placed on the retired list as a rear admiral of the nine higher numbers, with retired pay amounting to \$5,625 a year. The same mail that brought the application of Admiral Crowninshield carried a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Lieut. Harry H. Ward, of the Navy, presenting his resignation as an officer of the Navy. Lieutenant Ward was stationed in the Bureau of Navigation when Admiral Crowninshield was its chief and was prominently identified with him in all of his work. It is understood that Admiral Crowninshield was exceedingly displeased at the action of the Navy Department in taking the battleship Illinois, his flag-ship, away from him at the termination of the recent Caribbean Sea maneuvers. At the time this action was taken, we learn, Admiral Crowninshield expressed his intention of asking for retirement. His letter making application for retirement was dated Algiers, Feb. 3, 1903, and must have been written immediately after his return to the European Station from the maneuvers. Lieutenant Ward has, it is understood, desired to leave the naval service for some time, and only remained at the urgent request of Admiral Crowninshield. At the time his resignation was presented he was serving on the European Station as Admiral Crowninshield's flag lieutenant. He entered the Service Sept. 7, 1880, so that his record covers nearly fourteen years.

An accident which might have had serious consequences occurred at Iligan, Mindanao, on Nov. 18, just before the arrival of General Miles and his party at the post. Dr. Henry du It. Phelan, as Quarantine officer, had driven down to the beach in an ambulance, to board the transport Ingalls, which brought General Miles and his party. By the beach was also a Dougherty wagon with a spirited team of four horses, which was for the use of the visitors. One of the leaders took fright at something, and all four started off at a break neck speed. The driver nevertheless was skillfully guiding the runaway team along the tortuous and narrow road through the cocoanut groves, when the horses shied at the sight of a native who was climbing a tree, and the wagon colliding with a stump was smashed into splinters. The driver was thrown to the ground, where he lay motionless. Expecting just such a result, Dr. Phelan followed the runaway, and was able to render the first assistance to the wounded driver. At the hospital it was discovered that he had suffered no serious injury, and he was discharged about a week later, recovered. General Miles and his party probably never knew what a narrow escape they had at this time, for had the Dougherty wagon been filled with people, some, if not all, would have been injured in the smashup.

Le Petit Journal of Paris is reviving the report that Gibraltar should no longer be regarded as the key to the Mediterranean. It is declared that modern warships could steam through the straits without meeting with any serious resistance, and that when that had been accomplished they could take up their position out of range of the guns of the fortress and occupy their leisure in knocking said fortress to pieces. Le Journal states: "For the last ten years the rock has become thoroughly honeycombed. New galleries and magazines have been built and the surface pierced so extensively that any attempt to discharge by battery the heaviest guns from the rock would mean its demolition by sheer concussion. This is a fact well known to the engineers in charge of the works. Besides, the search lights at Gibraltar, which, under the best conditions, cannot penetrate beyond ten or a dozen miles, are useless beyond two or three miles in foggy weather, which is so frequent at the entrance to the Mediterranean. What could the rock do against a squadron steaming at eighteen or nineteen knots with all its lights covered and hugging the Moroccan coast?"

In connection with the sermon on "Courage" by Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf., which we published some time ago, Chaplain Rice, writing from Camp Vicars, Mindanao, says: "I wish that you would please correct two or three of my own mistakes in the sermon. When I mentioned the name of Lieutenant Saunders in connection with the fine work of the 25th Field Battery, I meant Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, who has served all through this campaign with us. The gallant service of Adjutant Louis M. Nuttman, who came close to the fort with an order for Major Scott, while the action was in progress, was not forgotten by me, but his name was overlooked. So was brave Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle. Captain Nuttman is speeding home on the ocean and Lieutenant Seigle is in the hospital at Manila now, but these officers ought to be mentioned in connection with everything that the regiment did May 2, 1902. Engineer Officer Herbert L. Wigmore was also there. Sergeant Major McIntire, formerly an officer in a Volunteer regiment, and Q.M. Sergt. Arthur R. Alexander deserve credit for their work in the camps below while the battle was in progress."

Representative De Armond, of Missouri, has come forward with a proposition which distinguishes him as the noblest expansionist of them all. It is nothing more nor less than a resolution requiring the President to ascertain and advise Congress upon what terms, "if any," Great Britain would cede her entire Canadian possessions to the United States, said territory to be formed into one or more States. The annexation of Canada

would give us several thousand additional miles of coast line to protect with shore fortifications and naval patrols. The first thing to do, therefore, if we acquired the territory, would be to increase the sea coast Artillery about 300 per cent. That should be supplemented by a 200 per cent. increase in the Navy. Then to garrison the various military posts in Canada we should necessarily require a large increase in the Infantry and Cavalry branches of the Army—for all of which, no doubt, the gentleman from Missouri would vote without turning a hair. Great is expansion, and De Armond is its prophet!

We are glad to observe that the War Department is treating with the alien contempt it deserves the efforts of that busybody in other men's matters, Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, to attract attention to himself by an attack on General Funston. It is fortunate for our officers that they are subject only to military law as it is, and not as it should be in the opinion of such thinkers of "mammoth thoughts" as Mr. Welsh. The capacity of Mr. Welsh for reason and logic and his judicial sense of fairness is indicated by his use of the story of some private of volunteers in a letter to his parents to sustain the absurd charges he brings against General Funston, that he gave orders on the battlefield of Caloccan that no prisoners should be taken. Mr. Welsh is a fit consort for lying enlisted men. If we are to stop to consider the malicious gossip concerning their officers which may arise among the thousands of soldiers discharged each year, and caught up and circulated by such gossips as Welsh, the Department of Justice will have more than it can do to attend to them to the neglect of all other work.

Happily the interests of the United States in the Panama canal project have not been at all impaired by the non-ratification of the treaty between the United States and the republic of Colombia during the session of Congress which closed on March 4. The option under which the United States is to acquire the rights and property of the French Panama Canal Company expired by limitation on the date mentioned, but it was immediately renewed and extended by mutual agreement, so that there is no danger that the canal franchise will pass under foreign control, as was at one time apprehended. All that remains to be done to open the way for actual work in canal construction is the ratification of the treaty with Colombia, and there is good reason to believe that this will be accomplished during the extra session of the Senate, which began on March 5. To all intents and purposes the Panama canal has become a distinctly American enterprise.

Senor Mabini, formerly minister of foreign affairs in Aguinaldo's cabinet, and General Ricarte, a former insurgent commander, arrived at Manila Feb. 26, from the Island of Guam, to which they were exiled in December, 1899, because of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Senor Mabini is aged and infirm. He was at first disinclined to take the oath, saying that he should be liberated under the terms of the amnesty issued by President Roosevelt. He at length consented to take the oath. General Ricarte begged that time be given him to communicate with his friends to learn their attitude before taking the oath. This was denied, and finally he refused to take the oath. He was then placed on a steamer sailing for Hong Kong. He said that he would take the oath before the American consul there.

The new United States cruiser Chattanooga will be launched at the yards of the Crescent Shipyard Company, in Elizabeth, N.J., Saturday afternoon, March 7, at 2 o'clock. Among those who will be present will be the Mayor of Chattanooga and other officers of that city. The Chattanooga is of 3,200 tons displacement, 292 feet long, 44 feet beam and 16.8 feet draught. She will have twin screws, driven by engines of 4,900 indicated horse power. She will carry a complement of 295 men. Miss Nelson Chambliss, daughter of the Mayor of Chattanooga, will name the cruiser.

A correspondent decidedly objects, as being subversive of military discipline and good order, to "the practice at Fort Sheridan as stated in the press of giving successful contestants in athletic games credit for so many days fatigue duty, money prizes not being available." All soldiers cannot be athletes, hence those who may be excellent soldiers, but not especially athletes, will have to do fatigue duty for those who are physically fortunate though perhaps not as good soldiers.

We are informed that officers are constantly calling upon the Springfield Armory for sabers, and want them immediately, but a long delay often results because of failure to state in their orders the length of blade desired. There are three lengths 30, 32 and 34 inch. The price of the saber, with dress scabbard, is \$11, and of the chamols skin case 75 cents.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Vose, of Jackson Barracks, La., have as guests for the Carnival season Mrs. Walter Volkman of California, Mrs. C. G. Barber, Miss Barber and Miss Georgiana Barber of New York; and Dr. Carl Bentley of Little Rock, Ark. Major F. M. Cox is also a guest.

COMPLIMENTS FROM ABROAD.

There have been so many complimentary allusions in the press to the dinner given in celebration of the approaching fortieth anniversary of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that we should be bankrupt in thanks if we were to undertake to notice them individually and we could not quote them without too seriously encroaching upon the space belonging to our readers. It is well that we should quote, however, two notices of the dinner given by our seniors in the field of Service Journalism. The Army and Navy Gazette, which was founded early in 1861, has this to say:

"Perhaps imitation may not be the sincerest form of flattery in Fleet street, but there is a tradition in one London newspaper office that the editors of a Service paper which had been started during the war between the United States and the short-lived Southern Confederacy were in 1863 much elated by the appearance of the first number of the American ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which had been founded in Washington by the gentleman who was the guest of a most distinguished and remarkable company of admirals, generals, statesmen, politicians, members of Congress, judges, journalists, admirers, and of friends, who assembled on Jan. 19 last at Delmonico's, New York, to celebrate the fortieth year of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, under the presidency of Gen. F. V. Greene. The occasion was worthy. It was preceded by a 'cocktail' from a magnificent punch bowl of silver and cut glass, with an inscription from his friends in the Army, Navy and Press, with others of his associates in public and private life, in all honor and affection to William Conant Church, who had founded and led through the wilderness of American politics for forty years the journal which was so highly honored. For it was by the work the paper had done that Mr. Church had won the esteem of the 218 gentlemen who were present at the dinner which followed, and whose services to the United States were warmly acknowledged by such men as Theodore Roosevelt, President U.S.A., John Hay, Secretary of State (who could not attend 'because he would be so mired down for weeks in letters and despatches that he could not get 'even' for weeks to come—a terrible outlook), the chiefs of the Navy Department, General Corbin, and so on, whose written testimonials and expressions of friendship were worth many bowls of 'cocktail' to a man whom General Greene described as one who had not shirked the duties of a citizen, perpetually complaining of public affairs, and was not away playing golf on primary and election days. Their ways are not our ways. Just think of a dinner from similar people to a newspaper editor in London."

Our still older contemporary, the United Service Gazette, founded in 1853, also has some complimentary remarks at the conclusion of which it says: "It is a great record, for Colonel Church has not only occupied the editorial chair during this long term, but is also the founder of the paper, and we would respectfully ask to be allowed to associate our own with the congratulation of the two hundred and eighteen gentlemen who sat down to dinner on this interesting occasion."

PAY AND RANK OF NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

Secretary Moody, under date of Feb. 23, 1903, wrote a most interesting letter to Representative Ernest W. Roberts, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in reference to the bill for the relief of naval chaplains, presented to the House Committee by Bishop Lawrence. In many respects Secretary Moody disagrees with former Secretary Long relative to the question of giving increased rank and pay to chaplains in the Navy. He says in his letter:

"1st. With the increase in the number of ships of the Navy it seems desirable that the number of chaplains should be increased from twenty-four to thirty as provided in the bill. 2d. I heartily approve the provision prescribing educational qualifications for appointment to the office of chaplain. 3d. The question of pay deserves careful attention. The present pay of chaplains is uniform throughout all their service, being twenty-eight hundred dollars per annum while at sea, and twenty-three hundred dollars per annum while on shore. The following table indicates the pay which would be received if the proposed bill should become a law:

PAY BASED ON RANK AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.

	Captain.	Commander.	Lieut. Comdr.	Lieutenant.	Lieut. J.G.
First 5 years, sea.....	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$1,600
First 5 years, shore.....	2,975	2,250	2,125	1,700	1,360
Second 5 years, sea.....	3,850	3,300	2,750	2,200	1,760
Second 5 years, shore.....	3,272	2,805	2,337	1,870	1,488
Third 5 years, sea.....	4,200	3,600	3,000	2,400	1,920
Third 5 years, shore.....	3,575	3,060	2,550	2,040	1,632
Fourth 5 years, sea.....	4,500	3,900	3,250	2,600	2,000
Fourth 5 years, shore.....	3,825	3,315	2,762	2,210	1,700
Fifth 5 years, sea.....	4,500	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,240
Fifth 5 years, shore.....	3,825	3,300	2,975	2,380	1,904
Comm'n Quarters, shr. 720	576	576	432	288	

"(Shore pay equals sea pay less 15 per cent.)"

"The bill proposes a radical change in the basis of compensation. Instead of a uniform compensation throughout the period of service of \$2,800 per annum, it proposes a compensation of \$1,600 per annum upon entrance into the service as a lieutenant of the junior grade, to be increased to \$4,500 per annum after the rank of captain has been attained and fifteen years have been spent in the Service. From a money point of view there probably would not be a large enough difference in the total compensation to be worthy of serious attention on the part of the Department. Whether it would be better for the Service and the chaplains themselves to have their pay begin at a lower point and increase in accordance with rank and length of service I am not yet prepared definitely to give an opinion. It seems to have been widely believed that the pay table shows a discrimination against chaplains which is degrading to their honorable corps. I cannot as yet see that such kind of discrimination exists. Cer-

tainly I do not believe that any such was intended, and if it exists it ought to be corrected. What does exist is a discrimination in favor of the younger chaplains, and against the younger officers of the line in favor of the older officers of the line and against the older chaplains. This discrimination arises because the basis of pay is radically different. It is easy to find cases of chaplains who have a long term of service and are underpaid in comparison with other officers having the same length of service. It is also easy to find cases of chaplains with a short period of service who are overpaid in comparison with other officers of the same length of service. As many examples of the former class have been cited, it might be well to cite one of the latter. The navigating and ordnance officer of the Oregon in her famous journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic and during the investment and battle of Santiago, who had been twenty-nine years in the Navy, then received \$2,000 per annum, while the chaplain of the same ship, who had been nine years in the Navy, received \$2,800 per annum. In the distribution of prize money the chaplain received more than the navigating and ordnance officer. It is clear that comparisons can be made effectively for either side, according as they are selected, and a candid discussion of the question requires that comparisons be made all along the line.

"At the present time I rather incline to the provisions for pay which are contained in Bishop Lawrence's bill. The lower pay upon entrance to the Service will lessen the tremendous pressure for appointment to those places, and exclude those who are not controlled by the highest considerations in seeking them, while the higher pay in later years is reasonably due to long service and approved efficiency. If the radical change in pay proposed is made it should be, in my opinion, confined to chaplains who may hereafter be appointed and not extended in any degree to the present corps, because it is obviously unjust that those who have enjoyed the advantage of much higher pay than their fellow officers in the early part of their service should now receive equal pay with officers of like rank in the latter part of their service.

"4th. I may say at this point that in conversation with Bishop Lawrence it appeared that the suggestion of confining the operations of the bill to future appointees met his approval.

"I have, in the best manner possible in this hasty way, given to you such thoughts as have occurred to me upon this subject. If, however, the time comes when more deliberate consideration can be given the matter, I reserve the right to change my opinion in the light of further investigation."

THE NEXT HEAD OF THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, in Munsey's Magazine for March, writes of "The Next Head of the Army, Major General Young, the Typical American Soldier Who is Soon to Succeed Lieutenant General Miles as Chief of the United States Army." An excellent portrait of General Young accompanies the article. General Carter says:

"General Young has served in the Army for almost forty-two years, having begun his career as a private in the 12th Pennsylvania Infantry on the 25th of April, 1861, when President Lincoln issued the first call for Volunteers. How he played his part in the four stirring years that followed is sufficiently evidenced by the official record, which shows that he was thrice brevetted for gallantry in action, and that he was mustered out, a few weeks after Appomattox, with the rank of colonel.

"Although he quitted the Volunteer service with the well-earned eagles upon his shoulders, in the following year Young entered the Regular Army with the modest straps of a second lieutenant of Infantry. A few weeks later, however, the Army was reorganized, and in recognition of his war record he was appointed a captain of the 8th Cavalry. He went West to join his new regiment, and was ordered to duty in the desolate and inhospitable wilds of Arizona, where his troop met the hostile Apaches in a series of campaigns that involved much toil and little chance of distinction.

"Sixteen years of such service passed before Captain Young received his next promotion, and nine more before he became a lieutenant colonel. Most of these years he spent at one or other of the Cavalry posts in the wildest parts of the new West. The men of those frontier days who rode with Mackenzie, Grierson, the two Greggs, Merritt, Hatch, Carr, and Custer, needed to have endurance and pluck. It was a hard school for the practical soldier, but out of it came a splendid body of fighting Cavalry, so serviceable and efficient that the test of war has suggested no improvement in its organization.

"Five years ago Young had reached the grade of colonel by seniority promotion, and was commanding his regiment, the 3d Cavalry, near the Canadian border. When it became evident that war with Spain could not be avoided much longer, the Regular Army was drawn southward, the chief point of concentration being the great camp at Chickamauga, to which Young and his troops were ordered. He and some other Civil War veterans had been devoting much time and attention to preparing their young officers and men for the call to the field. It was largely as a result of their work that the little army we sent to Santiago, as far as its personnel was concerned was one of the best fighting machines of its size that the world has ever seen.

"Brigade and division commanders being needed for the Volunteer Army, Young's name appeared on the first list of brigadier generals, and he was assigned to a Cavalry brigade of Shafter's corps. At Santiago his command was the first to come in touch with the enemy. Under Young's orders it fought and won a sharp skirmish with the Spanish outposts at Las Guasimas; but before the more important action at San Juan the general was stricken down by fever.

"In the following year, at the height of Aguinaldo's insurrection, it became evident that a powerful force, led by some of our best generals, was needed to assert American authority in the Philippines. Lawton, Wheaton and Young were among those chosen for the task, the last named being again put in command of a Cavalry brigade. Like the Indian warfare of the West, it was a thankless sort of service, but Young's work was so efficient that it won him the reward of a major generalship in the Regular Army. That coveted rank was given him by President McKinley in February, 1901. A few months later he came back to America, where he has since served as commander of the Department of California and as organizer of the new War College.

"General Young's personality is that of a typical American officer. He is a tall and soldierly figure, more than six feet in height, and it is unnecessary to add that he

is a fine horseman. Entering the Service as a private of Volunteers, without the advantage of a West Point training, his promotion to the lieutenant generalcy will fitly crown his long career, and will be accepted by his fellow soldiers and by the country as a proper reward of merit and devotion to duty."

NAVY DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

In view of the fact that a statement has recently been made that the library of the Navy Department is being neglected we have made particular inquiry as to the exact status of the work that has been done in recent years to build up the library and add to the already valuable collection of reference books there. The departmental libraries are intended to supply the needs of each department—the Department of Justice has a law library; the War Department has a military library; the Interior Department has a scientific and a law library, and the Navy Department has a large naval library, which includes for the greater part professional and technical books. Biographies and histories which pertain to naval officers and men and nautical affairs are collected in this library and furnish the basis of much of naval history. The present Secretary of the Navy has taken considerable interest in this important office of his Department, and has secured from Congress an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of professional and technical books. There were ordered on July 1, 1902, twenty-four American annuals and forty-six American periodicals. Shortly before the expiration of the year 1902 sixty-eight foreign periodicals and sixty-eight foreign annuals were added, making a total of over two hundred domestic and foreign annuals and periodicals. Since July, 1902, about two hundred domestic and foreign books have been ordered for the Navy Department library. Regret has been expressed in some quarters that the Navy library has not a collection of classical literature and high-grade fiction, but the size of the library rooms forbids an attempt to so greatly increase its volumes, and the wise policy of the Department has been to limit its library to professional and technical books, and to the few necessary reference books that the Department absolutely needs for the transaction of public business.

OPPOSED TO BATTLESHIPS.

In the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill, Representative Rixey said:

"Mr. Chairman, the large amount carried by this bill, \$79,000,000, does not, I think, indicate that the limit of expenditure for the naval establishment has been reached. The bill now carries about three times as great an amount as it did prior to the Spanish war, and notwithstanding the large amount it seems to me that the bills in the future will carry still larger appropriations. We are now building ten battleships, which will cost \$75,000,000; we are now building eight armored cruisers, whereas we have only two completed. These eight will cost us \$60,000,000, and the smaller craft now building will bring the grand total of cost up for ships now building, to not less than \$150,000,000. It is true that portion of this money has been paid; but from the reports of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs I take it that we still owe upon the authorizations for ships now building over \$100,000,000. My view of this matter is that we can well wait until December before we authorize any more great ships. We are told in some places it (the increase in the Navy) is because of the Venezuelan incident. Why, Mr. Chairman, Germany sent only a cruiser there. Great Britain sent only a cruiser there. Tell me that we are to be frightened by a cruiser from a foreign country going to South American countries? In my judgment we have at this time as good a Navy as any upon the face of the earth; and I believe we are building now as fast as any other country except Great Britain. I have seen it stated if these ships are authorized it is the intention of the Department to build them upon the identical plans which were adopted two years ago. I am not in favor of continuing the building of great battleships upon old plans. I believe there ought to be some improvement, and my judgment is that instead of adopting this provision directing the building of these ships we ought to call upon the Navy Department for plans and specifications upon which the ships can be authorized at the next session of Congress. My own judgment is that we have built and are building as fast as, if not faster than, the needs of the Government require. With twenty battleships, ten armored cruisers, and a great number of smaller fighting craft, we have already as great a navy as this country requires. To man and officer these ships it will take, including the Marine Corps, about 50,000 men."

The hop at Vancouver Barracks on Friday night, Feb. 20, was one of the most enjoyable of the season, being decidedly out of the ordinary; it was half leap-year, the ladies asking the gentlemen for dances. The program was most appropriate, little hatchets tied with red, white and blue ribbon; on the backs of each were confederates suitable to each person. Delicious punch and lemonade were served throughout the evening. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Nye, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hardaway, Lieut. and Mrs. G. V. Quackenbush, Major Lea Febiger, Capt. W. A. Bethel, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Collins, the Misses Greene, Davis, Cheynoweth, Febiger, Eastman, Johnson, Van Horn, Hamilton, Rawolle, and Lieutenants Carr, Van Horn, Cheston, Wagner, Foulis, Updyke, Ashbrook, Nelson, Waldo, Lawson, Wilson and Bolton. A thoroughly good time was enjoyed by all.

In response to the request of a large number of prominent educators and philanthropists, Col. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, has withdrawn his resignation as Superintendent of the Indian Schools at Carlisle, Pa., and in doing so has taken a step that will command the earnest approval of all who are familiar with his patient and beneficent work at the institution in question. The Indian School at Carlisle is almost exclusively Colonel Pratt's own creation. He organized it, gave it form and scope, and for more than a quarter of a century has administered its affairs with increasing benefit to the Indian boys and girls who have come within the radius of its influence.

CONFIRMATIONS OF ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

As we last week stated would be the case, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its special meeting of Feb. 28 voted to report favorably all of the nominations of lieutenants and captains that have been held back since the beginning of the session of Congress because of the controversy over the arrangement of officers in the grades of first and second lieutenants according to their lineal rank, and their names appear under our list of confirmations.

The report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on these nominations is exceedingly interesting to those officers of the Army who are involved in the lineal rank controversy, which, by the way, has not yet been settled, being now before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. They say: "The committee having had the accompanying nominations under consideration, although not agreeing with the Secretary of War in the interpretation of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, entitled 'An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States,' in accordance with which the nominations in question were made, nevertheless are of the opinion that, under all the circumstances, less injustice and hardship will result from confirmation, and, therefore, report the same favorably. The correspondence and arguments hereto annexed are the basis of the action of the committee."

The memorandum prepared for Senator Cockrell and submitted to the Secretary of War, which we printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 21; Secretary Root's reply to the same addressed to Senator Cockrell which we also printed in the same edition, and the reply to Secretary Root's argument, which we printed in our edition of Feb. 28, follow after the above statement of the committee. A statement printed under the caption "In Further Reply," which is an additional argument against confirmation, is then given. Like the other memoranda on this subject antagonistic to the arrangement made by Secretary Root, it was prepared, we understand, by the attorneys for the dissatisfied lieutenants. In it they call attention to the fact that the act of Feb. 2, 1901, expressly forbids that anything in it shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army, and say that if the language quoted is to have any meaning at all, it must forbid the placing of any Volunteer officer above any officer of the same grade, 'commissioned in the Regular Army' before the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. So the conclusion is inevitable that the officers in the Army before the act of Feb. 2, 1901, took effect are legally entitled, in their respective grades, to stand above and to be promoted ahead of the officers from the Volunteers."

As to the Artillery lieutenants, it is said "that all the officers of Artillery appointed in the first increment rank all of the same grade in the later increments, and are all legally entitled to promotion before any of those of the same grade in any of the other increments; and that those of the second increment rank and are legally entitled to promotion before those of the different increments after theirs; and so with the other increments to the end. The reason lies in the requirement of the statute that the Artillery increases shall be made in distinct increments, at different dates, and that the increase of officers shall be only in proportion to the increase of men, whereas there is no such requirement concerning the increase in the Cavalry or the Infantry."

"It is conceded that independent of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, the date specified in a commission as that from which an officer is to rank, determines that he shall rank all officers of the same grade, commissioned to rank from a later date. It is enacted that no officer appointed under the provision of Section 28 of the act mentioned, shall be placed above another with longer commissioned service," but this falls far short of changing or affecting the long established and well understood rule that commissioned date determines rank. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, could legally appoint in the Cavalry and Infantry all the officers, whose appointment is authorized by this act, to rank from one and the same date; and so also could he, by and with the same advice and consent, appoint anyone or more of them to rank from some other date or dates. The action of the President and the Senate, whatever it was and for whatever reason, is conclusive."

"As to the Artillery, to have appointed all the officers to rank from any one date would have been in flagrant disregard of the law. Therefore commissioned date still amounts to just as much as ever it did."

"If the act of Feb. 2, 1901, were silent concerning them the cadets at the Military Academy on graduation would be promoted to 2d lieutenant, and would fill any vacancies then existing in that grade. Surely this act, by the reservation contained in the first paragraph of Section 28, took nothing from former enactments affecting them. The class of 1901 was graduated in time for its members to be made lieutenants as early as any were appointed, and in fact they were commissioned to rank from the earliest date from which any rank—Feb. 2, 1901. But, in view of the clear purpose of the law to give Volunteers the benefit of their commissioned service, it is thought that injustice will not be done these graduates if they are placed below the Volunteers with prior commissioned service, and appointed to rank from the same date, the 2d day of February, 1901, and above the several lieutenants appointed to rank from any later date."

February 28 we gave in detail the statement relative to the result of non-confirmation of these nominations made to Secretary Root in a letter, which is printed as a part of the committee's report. In reply to this letter the advocates of non-confirmation make an elaborate argument to show that Secretary Root is mistaken, but now that the nominations have been confirmed this argument has only an academic interest. In it the contestants say: "When an officer is appointed vice another promoted, it does not at all follow that the former takes any particular place. He merely fills a vacancy if there be a vacancy. Of course, if there be no vacancy he fills none, and there can be no vacancy merely because the President asks the consent and advice of the Senate to the creation of a vacancy by the promotion of the incumbent. So the dropping out would be of the new and not of the old officers, if there were any dropping out, but there will be none, can be none, if the right men are promoted, any more than if the wrong ones are promoted. The new officers are appointed to vacancies in the grade—they take vacancies, not the place of any particular officer, and they rank according to date, as specified in their respective commissions."

As to this, General Davis says in "The Military Laws of the United States," page 339, edition of 1897: "The President has the power to remove an officer of the Army by the appointment of another in his place, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and

such power is not withdrawn by the provisions of Section 5 of the act of July 13, 1893 (Section 1223, Revised Statutes), and this provision does not restrict the power of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to displace officers of the Army and Navy by the appointment of others in their places." Keyes, v. U.S., 109 U.S., 339, 339; Blake vs. U.S., 103 U.S., 227; McClrath v. U.S., 102 U.S., 426; Mimmack v. U.S., 97 U.S., 426; U.S. v. Carson, 114 U.S., 619; Montgomery v. U.S., 19 C. Cls. R., 379; Bennett v. U.S., 189, 379; Palen v. U.S., 189, 389; McBlair v. U.S., 189, 528; Vanderstill v. U.S., 189, 480; 15 Opin. Att. Gen., 407.

This citation of authorities would indicate that the law as to this matter is well established.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Fortification bill as approved by the President March 3, and as it became a law, provides for gun and mortar batteries, \$2,236,425; for range and position finders, \$223,500; for sites, \$200,000, and authority is given to the Secretary to purchase land at Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, "at such times and in such parcels and quantity as may appear to him to be for the best interests of the Government." For search-lights, \$150,000 is allowed; for the protection, etc., of fortifications, \$300,000; for plans, \$5,000; for electric and power plant appliances in batteries, \$35,000; sea walls and embankments, \$89,575; submarine mine accessories, \$50,000; submarine mines, \$100,000, and an unexpended balance from a previous appropriation, \$17,000; tools, etc., for Fort Totten repair shop, \$3,000.

Under the heading of armament of fortifications we have for gun steel, \$51,000; carriages, \$296,000; electrical apparatus for retracting purposes, \$15,000; 12-inch mortar carriages, \$165,000; new firing mechanism for 12-inch mortars, \$35,000; reserve supply of explosives and projectiles, \$250,000; rapid-fire guns, \$1,263,000; heavy guns under contract, \$199,473.22; proof of carriages, \$25,000; armor plates and projectiles for testing, \$15,000; ammunition, etc., for Artillery practice, \$350,000; machine guns, \$75,000; range finders, \$50,000; implements, equipments for service and instruments for practice, \$82,500; material, tools, etc., for electrical power plants at fortifications, \$10,000; steel breech-loading field guns, carriages and equipments, \$265,000; same, field howitzers, \$53,000; same, siege rifles, \$40,000; same, siege howitzers, \$40,000; sights for cannon, \$20,000; fuses and primers, \$50,000; inspecting instruments, gauges and templates, \$5,000; cast-steel top carriages for 12-inch mortars, \$40,000; proving ground at Sandy Hook, \$79,243; Frankfort Arsenal, brick shop and machinery for manufacture of shrapnel, \$43,000; Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, \$100,000. "The expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the board itself, as the Secretary of War may direct." "To enable A. H. Emery to complete and erect the 12-inch elevating carriage he is building for the Government the Secretary of War, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to increase the contract price of such carriage and foundations from \$150,000 to \$190,000; and to enable the Secretary of War to make this increase in the price of this work and to make payment therefor the sum of \$40,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided, that if in the judgment of the Secretary of War the carriage, emplacement, and loading mechanism can be completed for the sum hereby appropriated, and when completed will be of service to the Government, the appropriation herein made shall be available."

The Senate and House have passed S. 7445, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant, if it can be done without detriment to Government interests, a right of way through the lands of the Vancouver Barracks and Military Reservation to the Portland, Vancouver and Yakima Railroad. Also S. 4641, authorizing the President to appoint a retiring board, which shall have power, notwithstanding the record and sentence of court-martial, dated Dec. 7, 1887, to review the case of former Lieut. Benjamin F. Handforth, from his admission as a cadet at the Military Academy to the date of his dismissal from the Army, with the view of determining whether his present insanity existed at the time of such dismissal or is due or traceable to Service origin. Should the board find his insanity existed at the time of such dismissal or is due to Service the President is authorized to appoint and retire him with the rank held at time of dismissal, the retired list being increased to that extent.

The House has passed S. 6702, passed by the Senate last week, granting a pension of \$125 per month to the widow of Major Walter Reed, Surg., U.S.A., "in special recognition of the eminent services of said Walter Reed in discovering the means of preventing as well as the cause and method of the transmission and propagation of yellow fever."

The Fifty-seventh Congress closed its sessions with its final adjournment at noon on March 4. An extraordinary session of the Senate having been called by proclamation of the President, that body reassembled on March 5, twenty-seven newly elected or re-elected Senators appearing to be sworn in and take part in the proceedings. President Roosevelt sent to the Senate a message in which he said: "I have called the Senate in extraordinary session to consider the treaties concerning which it proved impossible to take action during the session of Congress just ended. I ask your special attention to the treaty with the Republic of Colombia securing to the United States the right to build an isthmian canal, and to the treaty with the Republic of Cuba for securing a measure of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. The great and far-reaching importance of these two treaties to the welfare of the United States and the urgent need of their adoption require me to impose upon you the inconvenience of meeting at this time."

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of the recent Naval Appropriation bill, making increases in the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant, the Navy Department will immediately nominate the following lieutenants for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander: Hugh Rodman, John A. Hoogerwolf, Edward E. Capehart, Henry B. Wilson, Gustav Kaemmerling, Kenneth McAlpine and Clarence A. Mathews.

The following lieutenants, junior grade, are promoted vice above lieutenants: Thomas T. Craven, Charles L. Poor, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Ralph Earle, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Edward T. Fitzgerald and Ivan C. Wetzel.

The following lieutenants, junior grade, are promoted,

to fill original vacancies in the grade of lieutenant created by the act: Charles M. Toser, Wat T. Cluverius, Duncan M. Wood, Leigh C. Palmer, Albert W. Marshall, Thomas A. Kearney, Arthur MacArthur, jr., Charles E. Gilpin, Frank E. Ridgely, Dudley W. Knox, Charles P. Burk, Mark St. C. Ellis.

Under the provisions of the same act, Paymasters George W. Simpson and Harry R. Sullivan are promoted, subject to examination, to the grade of pay inspector; Passed Asst. Paymasters George P. Dyer and Robert Woods, promoted vice Simpson and Sullivan, to the grade of paymaster.

The following passed assistant paymasters are promoted to fill original vacancies in the grade of paymaster: Root H. Orr, Wm. A. Merritt, Franklin W. Hart, Harrison L. Robbins, Webb Van H. Rose, William H. Doherty, Chas. Morris, jr., Frederick K. Perkins, Geo. C. Shafer, Theodore J. Arms, George R. Venable, Howard P. Ash, Hugh R. Insley, George M. Stackhouse, Grey Skipwith, Trevor W. Leutze, McGill R. Goldsborough, David V. Chadwick, Eugene C. Tobey, Arthur H. Cathcart, Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Dexter Tiffany, jr., Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William T. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, and Jno. R. Sanford.

The original vacancies created by the act provide for the promotion of the following assistant paymasters to the grade of paymaster: Robert E. Stevens, Charles R. O'Leary, Chas. W. Ellason, Outhbert J. Cleborne, Philip W. Delano, John D. Robnett, Stewart Rhodes and Geo. W. Pigman.

The following assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters, vice above promotions: Perry G. Kenard, Geo. V. Reeves, jr., Walter T. Camp, Ray Spear and Christian J. Peoples.

The following ensigns and assistant paymasters are promoted to be passed assistant paymasters, vice above promotions: Wm. Burlingham Rogers, Thomas DeFrenn Harris, John Fletcher Hatch, Frederick Glover Pyne, Frederick Bronson Colby, Edward Eldredge Goodhue, William Rainear Bowne, Rishworth Nicholson, John DeWalt Barber, Edward Trimble Hoopes, Walter Andrew Greer, Cecil Sherman Baker, Gustavus Redding Madden, Donald Wallace Nesbitt, Arthur Michael Pippin, John Sweet Higgins, Ignatius Thomas Hagner, George Percival Auld, James Swain Beecher, Henry Alexander Wise, jr., Henry DeFontenay Mel, John Addison Baxter Smith, jr., Felix Renout Holt, Emmett Carlile Gudge, Stewart E. Barber.

After these promotions have been made there will be only two assistant paymasters left in the Navy, Lamar and Lemly. The vacancies in the lower grades are to be filled by appointments. The promotions in other grades are not yet worked out by the Navy Department.

ARMY POLO.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Trent, Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, has been sending out a letter containing a resolution passed by the National Polo Committee, to the following named stations where it was known Polo was being played by the Army: Forts Riley, Robinson, Presidio, Ethan Allen, Sheridan, Logan, Reno, Meade, Grant, Assiniboine, Leavenworth, San Houston, Walla Walla and Chicamauga Park, and Manila, P.I. If there are any stations omitted where clubs are organized or are to organize in future, they are requested to write to Colonel Trent, at West Point, in regard to his letter. Colonel Trent desires to express to the public at large the sincere appreciation felt by the Army and Navy at this generous action of the National Polo Association, which will do more than anything else in encouraging play in the Army, and increasing proficiency in this the king of games, which is so closely in the line of the military profession. Colonel Trent's letter is as follows:

West Point, N.Y., March —, 1903.
At a meeting of the committee of the National Polo Association held at Madison Square Garden, Friday, Nov. 21, 1902, the following resolution was passed: "Moved by Mr. Hitchcock, jr., seconded by Mr. Agassiz, that the Army Polo Club and its accessories, as representing the Army and Navy, be made honorary members of the Polo Association."
I have been invited to go before the committee to complete arrangements prescribing definitely our relationship and privileges. My original proposition was that for convenience the headquarters of the Army Polo Club might be located here, the separate organizations at the various posts being designated "The Fort . . . etc." branch of the Army Polo Club," their representative or delegate to make reports to the central organization here, and the delegate or representative here to report to the Polo Association. In order to enable me to speak authoritatively and make definite report and arrangements to a meeting of the Polo Committee, before which I have been invited to give my views; will you please send me a list of members of your club, also an expression of your desire to join the Army Polo Club as represented here. Only commissioned officers and cadets of the Army and Navy, when members of the Army Polo Club, would be eligible to play in match games or enjoy the privileges of membership (honorary) of the Polo Association. This would not prevent members other than commissioned officers playing at posts. Please make any suggestions as to the organization of headquarters, Army Polo Club.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. G. TRENT,
President of the West Point Club and Captain of Team.

Marine Corps officers appointed after the Spanish War who had Volunteer service ask that they be given credit for their prior commissioned service. This would compel a complete re-arrangement of the lineal rank. Acting Secretary Darling in a letter to the commandant of the Marine Corps says: "Upon this examination other elements entered into the case of these officers, which were taken into consideration in fixing the relative rank. One qualification taken into account and given great weight by the board in determining relative rank was attitude and probable efficiency. In determining this, the appointees' prior service was taken into account. This record of service was deemed of such importance that some having such received commissions who otherwise would not. The board having thus taken such prior service into consideration, for the Department to again adjust and fix the relative rank of the officers arbitrarily according to Section 1219 would, in effect, be taking such prior service twice into account. "The question of service having thus been considered by the board, if the appointees were aggrieved they should have brought the matter to attention of Department at time when their rank was fixed rather than at this time after conflicting rights have intervened. In view of the foregoing, the Department decision of Aug. 20, 1902, in the case of 2d Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary, is reversed and no re-arrangement will be made of officers heretofore appointed to the Marine Corps from civil life."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In our issue of Feb. 28, page 637, we gave a statement of the condition of the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs after it had passed the House and been referred to the Senate. In the JOURNAL of Feb. 14, page 570, we gave the appropriations carried by the bill. In the bill as it finally passed the emergency fund was fixed at \$25,000; the allowance for transportation at \$721,429, and that for recruiting at \$88,571. For contingencies, Bureau of Navigation, \$27,678 was finally allowed. The appropriation for depots for coal was stricken out altogether, and the appropriation for power and heating plants at the Boston Yard and the increase in the allowance for four new dry docks. The allowance of \$75,000 for a plumber's shop at the Norfolk Yard was stricken out. The total allowance for public works under Yards and Docks is \$4,336,940.

It is provided that no part of the ten millions appropriated for Naval Academy improvements shall be used for land. The appropriation for a monument to officers and sailors of the Mississippi Gunboat Flotilla during the Civil War and for the monument to Capt. C. V. Gridley, late U.S.N., are stricken out of the bill. For the expenses of the board for locating a New England naval magazine is fixed at \$1,000. The allowance for a sulphuric acid plant at the Naval Proving Ground was stricken out altogether, also the \$100,000 for the Navy hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., and the re-appropriation of \$350,000 for Navy provisions. For the Naval Academy two professors of English are allowed and one of chemistry, one of drawing, one of French, one of French and Spanish and one assistant professor of Spanish. In all, \$270,397.34 is allowed for the Naval Academy.

In place of 25 additional medical inspectors and 25 additional surgeons for the Navy, 30 additional surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, are allowed.

The date within which the additional appointments of midshipmen to the Naval Academy are allowed is extended to 1913, "and thereafter one midshipman, as now provided by law, shall be appointed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress." It is provided "that after Jan. 1, 1904, all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at the time of their examination must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years." The proviso concerning Congressional appointments reads as follows in the bill as finally passed: "Provided further, that members of the 57th Congress who will not be members of the 58th Congress, in whose districts or States appointments have not been made or vacancies filled in the 57th Congress may, immediately upon the passage of this act, make the additional appointments herein provided for."

The provision concerning staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants in the Marine Corps is stricken from the bill altogether, also the following proviso: "Provided, that hereafter naval constructors and assistant naval constructors shall receive the same allowances as provided by existing law for officers of the line, Pay and Medical Corps of the corresponding rank." The provision for the increase of the Navy as agreed upon by the two Houses and as it becomes law, reads as follows:

"That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract or in navy yards, as hereinafter provided, three first class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement, of not more than 16,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,212,000 each; two first class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement, of not more than 13,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$3,500,000 each; two steel ships, to be used in training landsmen and apprentices, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$370,000 each; one wooden brig, to be used for training landsmen and apprentices at stations, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$50,000.

"And the contract for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all of said vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and, subject to the provisions of this act, all said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic manufacture, and of the quality and characteristics best adapted to the various purposes for which they may be used, in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy; and not more than two of the five battleships provided for in this act shall be built by one contracting party; Provided further, that the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels."

Charges of carelessness in obeying orders have been preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Gunner Simon Jacobs, U.S.N. The specification alleges that Gunner Jacobs, on Dec. 4, 1902, was ordered by Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., inspector of ordnance, to make up a charge of seven and seven-tenths pounds of tubular experimental powder for the purpose of proving 4-inch 40 caliber gun No. 290, and having been further directed to use in the preparation of the charge powder of the same diameter of grain as that used by him in making up a charge for proving the gun on the previous day, Jacobs did, nevertheless, carelessly weigh out and make up a complete charge for the gun, seven and seven-tenths pounds of tubular experimental powder of a

diameter of grain smaller than that directed to be used and of a size unsuitable and dangerous for exclusive use in a complete charge for the gun under proof. In consequence of this carelessness the 4-inch 40 caliber gun, loaded with the charge of unsuitable powder, was, on Dec. 4, upon the first firing, burst at the breach and otherwise damaged, entailing a loss of \$2500, more or less, and exposing to danger the lives of the officers and employees of the proving ground.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

In the closing hours of Congress the Senate ordered into print the report of the Military Committee to the effect, that the law prohibits granting brevets except it be in time of actual war. As the President, by his proclamation of July 4, 1902, declared that peace had been established in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago, except the Moro country, and as the committee held that hostilities with the Moros could not be dignified by being called a war, they refused to report the brevet nominations referred to them. The War Department argued that brevets can be conferred in time of peace so long as they are for service in war, but the Senate Committee refused to accept this interpretation of the statutes. They can find no authority for brevet nominations except in Sec. 1209, Rev. Stat., which merely authorizes the President to confer brevet commissions in time of war. The contention that the Attorney General has read into the law, before the words "in time of war," the unwritten words "for services rendered," the committee characterize in uncomplimentary language as "sheer nonsense." What he did was simply to hold "that the existence of Indian hostilities constituted a 'time of war.'" But the Senate Committee of the Fiftyeth Congress refused to confirm brevet nominations for Indian wars on the ground that the Indian was not an "enemy," and that a conflict with the Indians would not be termed "a time of war."

The present committee hold the act of March 1, 1869, was intended to prevent the abuse of brevet commissions which occurred during the Civil War, during which "and for several years afterwards brevet commissions were issued in such numbers and so indiscriminately that great dissatisfaction and considerable scandal had arisen. Many brevets were awarded to officers for 'faithful and meritorious' service at desks in the War Department and elsewhere in capacities that involved no conflict with the enemy and none of the dangers and hardships of war." The committee say: "To read into that act, as it has been proposed to do, words that would make it possible to issue brevet commissions in time of peace would defeat one of the principal purposes of the act and would open the door to a renewal of one of the chief abuses that it was the intent of Congress to correct."

The issue of these brevets in 1900 and 1901 was not only without authority in law, but in violation of law, unless it was "a time of war" when these commissions were actually conferred. In all probability the nominations of these brevet appointments were made to and confirmed by the Senate without the attention of either the Executive or the Senate being called to the law in the case. The records of Congress show conclusively that, with the exception of confirming the brevet nominations made in 1900 and 1901, the Senate has at no time in the past thirty years indicated its concurrence in the view that either the act of Feb. 27, 1890, or Sec. 1209, Rev. Stat., authorizes the conferring of brevet commissions in time of peace. On the contrary, the records show clearly that the military committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives have taken the opposite view of the law. But even if it were a fact, which it is not, that the Senate, the Attorney General, and the War Department have continuously construed the act of March 1, 1869, from the date of its approval to the present time, as authorizing the conferring of brevet commissions in time of peace, that fact would not justify further acquiescence in a construction that plainly nullifies one of the most important features of the law in question. There is no doubt that the law of March 1, 1869, as embodied in Section 1209 of the Revised Statutes, was intended to prohibit, and does prohibit, the conferring of brevet commissions in time of peace, notwithstanding the fact that such commissions may have been earned by service rendered in time of war. We are glad to find that the Senate is disposed to construe strictly the law permitting the conferring of brevets. It has been so used in the past as to cheapen military rank, and it is the opinion of those who know the facts that it was precisely this purpose that Secretary Stanton had in view when he distributed brevets with such a lavish hand after the Civil War.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, is conducting an aggressive campaign against a large band of ladrones, some 300 in number, under the command of General San Miguel, a former insurgent officer, that has recently committed many depredations a few miles north of Manila. It is held that San Miguel is plotting to revive the insurrection and that he claims to have five companies of 120 men each, all armed with rifles or bolos, although this estimate is regarded as extravagant. At the request of the civil authorities, Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has detailed two companies of Philippine Scouts to co-operate with the constabulary. On Feb. 22 a band of 200 ladrones captured a detachment of constabulary under the command of Inspector McIlvaine, near Montalban, in Rizal Province. They promised that the constabulary would not be molested if they surrendered their guns. As the party was going on the detachment of constabulary made a bolt and escaped. On the same day ten members of the constabulary and thirty scouts were captured by ladrones near Caranta. The prisoners were released after their guns had been taken from them. Two members of the constabulary were killed by ladrones in Albay, twelve ladrones being killed. It is reported that San Miguel is recruiting men at numerous points in Rizal Province and the activity of the outlaws has caused grave apprehension.

Lieut. Frank Nickerson, Philippine Scouts, and a detachment attacked and defeated a large band of ladrones near the town of Marikina, seven miles from Manila, on March 1. The fight lasted an hour, during which nineteen ladrones were killed, the scouts suffering no casualties. Governor Dancel, of Rizal Province, is personally leading the native troops against the ladrones in that province. He has captured Colonel Santos and

a lieutenant, who were found sleeping in a shack. Both the prisoners were subordinates of the notorious General San Miguel.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, reports that he expects trouble along the military road north of Lake Lanao. The dattos of the Sultan of Mindanao are friendly, but are unable to control the unruly followers. General Sumner has warned the soldiers to avoid any conflict and to guard against surprises.

Manila advices state that under instructions from the Secretary of War, Major Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, will convene a court-martial to try Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th U.S. Inf., on the charge of manslaughter of two native prisoners near Misamis, Mindanao, while they were in his custody a year ago. It is said they were killed by the orders of Lieutenant Lee, who declares that they attempted to escape.

The civil government of the Philippines is preparing to promulgate a penal code to supersede the Spanish code. Vice-Governor Wright is the author of the new code. It has been reviewed and revised by the other members of the Philippine Commission, and is modeled after those of several American States.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has procured the arrest of William Crozier, editor, Kennedy, the manager, and Green, a reporter, of the Manila American, on charges of libel. It is alleged that when General Davis expressed his disapproval of a portion of the findings of the court-martial in the case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., the American published an editorial charging General Davis with a desire to curry favor with the administration in the hope of being selected to succeed General Miles in the command of the Army. General Davis referred the article to Governor Taft.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., Director of the Census of the Philippines, began the actual work of taking the census of the islands on March 2, placing 8,000 enumerators, mostly natives, in the field. He expects that the field work will be completed in five weeks, and that a rough count will be completed by June. He does not anticipate any difficulty except in the provinces of Bulacan, Rizal and Albay, where the ladrones may interfere with the work. General Sanger believes that he has secured the co-operation of the Moro dattos and chiefs in Mindanao in places where the enumerators will not be able to penetrate.

A monument in honor of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U.S.A., was unveiled on Feb. 22 on the spot where he was killed at San Mateo. Addresses were made by Major Gen. George W. Davis and other officers of the Army. A detachment of 200 United States troops assisted in the ceremonies.

Judge Henry C. Ide, a member of the Philippine Civil Commission, sailed from Manila on Dec. 24, en route to the United States on leave of absence.

The Philippine Currency bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, provides for the coinage of a peso of the weight of 416 grains and the gold peso of 12 9-10 grains is made the unit of value. Coinage of silver is restricted to the amount of \$75,000,000. Philippine silver is based on gold at the ratio of 2 pesos for \$1, and it is expected that the act will not only drive Mexican silver out of use in the islands, but will have a potential influence on the modification of the debased silver currency of China and such other Oriental countries as adhere to the silver standard. It is confidently believed that the passage of the bill will have the effect of bringing Mexico and China to the gold standard.

DEATH OF GENERAL W. F. SMITH.

Brevet Major Gen. William F. Smith, major, U.S.A., retired, a noted officer of the Civil War, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, in his 80th year, as the result of a cold.

General Smith, who was nicknamed "Baldy Smith," on account of his premature baldness, had an extended military career and performed distinguished services in the Civil War. He was born in 1824 at St. Albans, Vt., of Revolutionary stock, and began his military career at the age of 17, being appointed to a West Point cadetship July 1, 1841. He was graduated in 1845, and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers. He served on surveys and explorations in the Great Lake region and later in Texas, finally becoming a major of engineers March 3, 1863.

When the Civil War broke out he raised the 3d Vermont Regiment and was appointed its colonel. He was made a brigadier general of Volunteers Aug. 13, 1861, and was placed in command of the Vermont brigade attached to the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed major general of Volunteers July 4, 1862. He served, among other engagements, in the Seven Days' Battles and the battles of Bull Run, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was breveted a lieutenant colonel of the United States Army for gallant and meritorious service at White Oak Swamp, Va., where he drove back Stonewall Jackson.

General Smith commanded a division of the Fourth Corps and later took command of the Sixth Corps, which had been under General Franklin, and rose to the rank of major general.

The plan by which Bragg's army was driven back from Missionary Ridge was devised by General Smith. In 1863 he was with the Army of the Cumberland as chief engineer. Grant put him in command of the 18th Army Corps, with which he took part in the battles of Petersburg and Cold Harbor. He did all the important work that led the way for the siege of Petersburg.

After the war General Smith settled in New York City, where he was made president of the Board of Police Commissioners in 1880. He laid the first cable to Cuba and was for a number of years in important business enterprises. Fifteen years ago General Smith was engaged as assistant of the engineer in charge of the river improvements in Delaware and Maryland, and then took up his residence in Philadelphia. In 1893 he published a volume entitled "From Chattanooga to Petersburg Under Generals Grant and Butler: A Contribution to the History of the War, and a Personal Vindication." General Butler had attacked him and had accused him of falsifying the military history of the country, and the book was a spirited denial of the charge. He also came to the defense of many others whom Butler had attacked in print. He resigned from the Army in 1867, and was reappointed by act of Congress in 1889 as a major on the retired list.

General Smith held four brevets, that of lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle

of White Oak Swamp; colonel, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam; brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., and major general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. Mrs. Smith died three years ago. The General is survived by a daughter and son, Miss Clara Farrar Smith and Stuart Farrar Smith, an assistant naval constructor, U.S.N.

General Smith was an able officer and so belligerent in his disposition that his fighting propensities must find vent in controversy in time of peace. He gained the sobriquet of "Baldy" because of a premature loss of hair before he left the Military Academy. He was a charming man personally, and had a host of friends.

RECENT DEATHS.

Sailmaker John W. North, U.S.N., retired, who died at Portland, Me., Feb. 5, 1903, was warranted July 3, 1849, and was senior in his grade. He was retired Oct. 15, 1879.

Mrs. Annie L. Prioleau, wife of Chaplain Geo. W. Prioleau, 9th U.S. Cav., died at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, Feb. 26.

Miss Gladys Gale, second daughter of Major George H. Gale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gale, died at Springfield, Mass., a few days ago, in her 16th year.

Major Frederick L. Holmes died on Feb. 26 at Passaic, N.J., of heart trouble. He served for fifteen years in the New York National Guard as a member of the 23d Regiment, of Brooklyn, rising to the grade of major, and was a highly esteemed officer. For five years he was a special instructor of the New York State camp at Peekskill. Major Holmes is survived by his wife, who was Miss Colgate, daughter of the late Josiah Colgate, a New York ship broker, and two children.

Harry H. Smith, who died at Pelham Manor, N.Y., Feb. 20, in his 25th year, was the son of Gen. William Smith, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. C. W. Stewart, mother of Lieut. John W. Stewart, U.S.N., died at Danville, Ind., Feb. 17.

Rear Admiral William Harkness, U.S.N., retired, died of typhoid fever in his home at Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 28. He was born in Ecklefechan, Scotland, on Dec. 17, 1837, and settled in Jersey City in 1840 with his father, a Presbyterian minister. Admiral Harkness was educated in the University of Rochester, N.Y., and was graduated in 1858, and he studied medicine in the Homeopathic College, New York. He was appointed an aide in the United States Naval Observatory in 1862 and afterwards he served as a surgeon in the field during the Civil War, notably at the second battle of Bull Run. From Oct. 17, 1865, to Sept. 8, 1866, he served on board the monitor *Monadnock*, which was sent from Philadelphia to San Francisco, his duty being to make observations as to the effect of iron-clads on compasses. He was appointed to the Hydrographic Office in 1867 and was afterward transferred to the Naval Observatory, where he remained until 1874. He was made a commander on May 31, 1872, and assigned to the United States steamship *Swatara*. On June 3, 1874, he accompanied the commission sent to Hobart, Tasmania, to observe the transit of Venus. He was the inventor of the spherometer caliper for calculating the figure of a pivot. In 1879 he discovered the theory of the focal curve of the achromatic telescope. He was made a captain in the Navy in 1878, and in the same year he was sent to Austin, Texas, to observe the transit of Mercury, and later to Oreston, N.Y., to observe the solar eclipse. He had observed the solar eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869, at Des Moines, Iowa, at which time he discovered corona line K 1474. He mounted all of the instruments in the new Naval Observatory, Washington. On Oct. 21, 1892, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and on Sept. 21, 1894, he was made Astronomical Director. On June 30, 1897, he was appointed director of the Nautical Almanac. On Dec. 17, 1899, he was retired on account of age, with the rank of Rear Admiral. He was a member of many scientific associations, and in 1893 was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He made his home with a brother and two sisters.

Dr. W. S. H. Matthews, late Major and Brigade Surgeon, U.S.V., died at Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24.

Miss Virginia Thornton, daughter of the late Purser Francis Anthony Thornton, U.S.N., died at her residence in Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903, after an illness of nine months. Her funeral took place in Annapolis, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, and the interment was at Greenmount, Baltimore, Md., in the family vault. Miss Thornton was seventy-three years of age.

Col. William Laing Heermance died a few days since at Yonkers, N.Y., from cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, N.Y., on Feb. 23, 1837. In 1861 he joined the 9th Volunteers. Later he joined the 6th New York Cavalry. He recently received a medal of honor for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville. He was Police Commissioner of Yonkers in 1881-2, and was a member of the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post, G.A.R., the Holland Society and St. Nicholas Society.

Prof. Joseph J. Elsen, a gifted violinist and a former member of the Military Academy Band, died at Newburg, N.Y., Feb. 17 last from bronchial trouble. Mr. Elsen was in his 80th year and was for 35 years connected with the Military Academy band at West Point, being leader of the band at the time of his being placed on the retired list in 1884, under the 30 year law. He had made his home in Newburg since his retirement. Mr. Elsen is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Henry Carter, with whom he made his home; and by two sons, William, of Brooklyn, and Joseph, of Highland Falls. He first enlisted in the band in 1846.

Upon reaching San Francisco, in February, on his return from the Philippines Islands, where he had been serving since 1898, Capt. Henry du R. Phelan, Asst. Surg., U.S.V., first learned of the death of his father, Dr. G. J. Phelan, who died Nov. 5, 1902. Dr. Phelan at the time of his death was the dean of the medical profession in California and of the Pacific coast, having practiced there since July, 1849. He was the first school commissioner in California, and opened the first public schools in Sacramento in 1852. He was later President of the Board of Education, of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, Superintendent of the County Hospital of Sacramento, and for many years State Commissioner of Insanity, in San Francisco. He rendered valuable services during the several floods and cholera epidemics that visited Sacramento during the early days. At the time of his death, he was 80 years of age, and had been a physician for 55 years. He leaves a widow, formerly Mademoiselle Cecile du Rest-Blanchet, and several children.

The funeral of Mr. William R. Trigg on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at Richmond, Va., was largely attended by the

friends of the deceased, among them being several from Washington, who testified by their action the unusually high regard in which Mr. Trigg was held. Rear Admiral Melville was an honorary pall bearer.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

We briefly mentioned last week the marriage of Miss Irma Cody, daughter of Col. W. F. Cody, (better known as Buffalo Bill) to Lieut. Clarence Stott, of the 12th U.S. Cavalry on Feb. 24. The marriage took place at noon, at the home of Col. and Mrs. Cody, at North Platte, Neb., which was elaborately decorated for the occasion. There were jonquils, palms, ferns and flags which were held in place by bands of yellow ribbon—the true Cavalry shade. The bridal party stood under a canopy of similar, and over their heads hung crossed sabers and the figure 12, denoting Lieutenant Stott's regiment. The impressive Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Geo. A. Beecher of Kearney, assisted by the Rev. Edw. D. Weed. The bridal party were led by Master Wm. Cody Boal, a nephew of the bride, as ring bearer. He was dressed in a military uniform and carried a saber to the hilt of which the wedding ring was tied by a yellow ribbon. The groom was attended by Lieut. F. W. Fonda, 10th U.S. Cav. Dr. D. Franklin Powell, one of Colonel Cody's warmest friends, acted as proxy for the request of the Colonel, who is in Europe, and gave the bride away. The bride wore a gown of white Irish lace with sash and trimming of white liberty satin and chiffon, the delicate tulle veil worn thrown back from her face was wreathed with natural orange blossoms and her only jewel was a pearl crescent, the gift of the groom. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly wedded couple received the hearty congratulations of the assembled guests. A male quartette sang a soldier's song, and a buffet luncheon was served. The table was covered by a silk flag and decorated with asparagus ferns tied with yellow ribbon. A large wedding cake on the table was cut with a saber by the bride. Vocal and instrumental music was also rendered. Lieut. and Mrs. Stott were the recipients of many beautiful and costly gifts, which came from different parts of the world. Mrs. Stott, who is a great favorite among the people of North Platte, is a young woman of many accomplishments. She is fond of outdoor sports and is a good horse woman, and possessed with an admiration for all that surrounds military life. Lieutenant Stott, is a native of Pennsylvania, and comes of a military family. His father served in the Civil War and his grandfather took part in the Mexican War, while his great grandfather took an active part in the Revolutionary War. Lieut. and Mrs. Stott left North Platte on the evening of Feb. 24 for Fort Clark, Texas. In leaving Mrs. Stott was becomingly attired in a black tailor made suit, a large black tuckered silk hat ornamented with wings, handsome fur muff, and a stole where a huge bunch of English violets were pinned by a seal pin.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Susie Lovell Larrabee to Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, Asst. Surg., U.S.A. Mrs. Larrabee is the youngest daughter of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles S. Lovell, formerly colonel of the 14th Regiment, U.S. Infantry. The wedding will take place the first part of this summer at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Lovell, in Louisville, Ky.

Announcement has been made at Fort Totten, Willets Point, of the forthcoming marriage of Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Constance Mills, a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills of Washington, which is to take place in Washington on April 27.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Voorhees, of Morristown, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter Cornelia E. to Lieut. P. C. Field, Med. Dept., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb.

The engagement is announced of Miss Laura Alan Kelton, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., to Lieut. Charles Truesdale Owens, U.S.N.

Mr. Harold Ingalls Sewall, of Boston, who has become engaged to Miss Virginia Evans, daughter of Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., is a well-known clubman, and is the son of Mrs. W. E. Sewall, of 60 Commonwealth avenue. He is at present in China with the family of his fiancée Mr. Sewall is about thirty years old and is a graduate of Harvard '93. He is fond of yachting, and is the owner of a handsome 30-foot yawl, the *Virginia*, named in honor of his prospective bride. He is a prominent member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Oakley Golf Club and the Puritan Club of Boston.

Miss Mary Eula Hare, daughter of Col. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., and Major Charles F. Mason, U.S.A., were married at the residence of the bride's grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. John Hancock, at Washington, D.C., March 4. The entire drawing-room floor was beautifully decorated, the first drawing-room, in which the marriage took place, being in white and green, and the adjoining apartment in pink, roses and azaleas, with delicate ferns and palms, being used in tasteful profusion. The bride, in the absence of her father, who was unable to make the journey from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at this time, was escorted by her mother, and had as her maid of honor her debutante sister, Miss Irene Hare. Four little bridesmaids, all cousins of the bride, were the Misses Laura Hancock, Laura Merriam, Bessie Russell, all of Washington, and Priscilla Alden Griffith, of New York. Rev. Asa S. Fiske, of the Gunton Memorial Church, officiated. Mr. Mason, of New York, attended his brother as best man. The bride's gown was of white lace built on white satin, with which she wore a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Major and Mrs. Mason left after the wedding for their future home at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Mason, who is well known in Philadelphia society, is the second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Hare, and a sister of Mrs. J. B. Lippincott.

Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., who has been detached from the command of the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 26, was presented by the members of his command with a very handsome smoking set. The presentation speech, which was made by the oldest soldier of the command, wished the colonel success in his new field of duty, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and long life and happiness to himself and family. The Colonel, in a feeling response, the Norfolk Landmark says, thanked the men for their appreciation of him as commanding officer, saying he would always look upon their present with feelings of pleasure. He advised the younger men to be zealous and truthful, take their medicine like men when things went against them, and to cultivate the feeling of esprit de corps which was so significant in the old Navy. Three hearty cheers and a tiger were given for him at the close of the proceedings. Colonel Elliott departed for his new field of duty on Feb. 27.

PERSONALS.

Capt. F. H. Schoeffel, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schoeffel are at 244 Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., is at the Chamberlain for the remainder of the winter months.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., U.S.A., at Fort Logan H. Root, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 26, 1903.

Col. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., left New York Feb. 28 for San Antonio, Texas, in company with the Hon. Ben T. Cagle, for a few weeks' fishing and ranch life.

A son, James P. S. Devereux, was born to the wife of Lieut. John R. Devereux, U.S.A., at Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 20.

Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., retired, has gone into business in Washington, D.C. His office is in the building of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, corner 9th and F streets, N.W.

Gen. J. A. Johnston, who recently resigned from the Army, is negotiating for the house in Washington, D.C., belonging to the late Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General Grant.

Miss Julia Hunt is in Washington, D.C., visiting her aunt, Mrs. Biscoe, and Miss Floride Hunt at 1466 Rhode Island avenue, N.W. Miss Hunt is a cousin of Paym. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, commanding the Artillery District of New London, is on a short leave in New York, making his headquarters with friends on Governors Island.

Mrs. Baldwin and her three sons, Herbert, James and Julian, wife and children of Major W. H. Baldwin, C.S., now on duty in Manila, P.I., have moved to 2940 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal., where they will remain during spring and summer.

P.A. Paym. McG. R. Goldsborough, U.S.N., has been detached from duty on the *Rainbow* and ordered to his home. P.A. Paymaster Goldsborough is a son of Pay Dir. Worthington Goldsborough, U.S.N., retired, now on duty at the Naval Academy.

Col. E. D. Judd, U.S.A., is due to sail for Naples, per S.S. *Liguria*, March 10, and travel slowly through Italy and France to Paris, and return in July to the United States. His address while abroad will be care Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W., London, England.

Recorder Swift, of the Michigan Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., reports that Companion Gen. J. Hurd Smith, U.S.A., sailed Feb. 28 for an extended trip in foreign countries, and that Companion Gen. H. L. Chipman, U.S.A., is improving, but is still confined to his quarters, 329 Fourth avenue, where his friends will be welcome.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station. Lieutenant Andrews has but recently completed a tour of sea duty, but at the urgent request of Admiral Glass has consented to assume the duties of flag lieutenant.

The engagements of Mrs. William E. Dodge and Col. Stephen H. Olin, A.A.G. on the staff of General Roe, of New York, is announced. Mrs. Dodge is one of the very wealthy widows in society. She received a large share of the rich Dodge estate when her husband died twelve years ago, and as one of the children of Oliver Harriman, whose fortune has been estimated at \$15,000,000, she is the prospective heiress to another large fortune. The wedding is to take place before Saturday, March 21, at Mrs. Dodge's home, 107 East Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

A son, Sheridan Long, was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, U.S.M.C., on the transport *Sheridan* on Feb. 16, when two days out from Nagasaki, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Long since 1900 has been stationed at Guam. Soon after going to the island he married Miss Hyatt, a school teacher from Nebraska. Not long ago Lieutenant Long received orders to report at Mare Island for duty, and he and his wife went to Manila to take the *Sheridan* for San Francisco. Their son is the first baby ever born on an American transport, and the passengers on the *Sheridan* raised a sum, in commemoration of the event, to purchase a cup for the baby.

Washington's Birthday was most fittingly celebrated at Fort Clark, Texas, by the following program under the direction of Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav.: Washington's Birthday entertainment, Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 23, 1903: "America," 12th Cavalry band; "The day we celebrate," Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe; Selection, (quartet), Sergt. L. T. Mitchell, Privates Hayden and C. H. T. Moody and Wagoner H. E. Ward; Declaration, "The Sunny South," Corp. J. Minergerode; Song, selected, Trumpeter Simpson; Selection, Private J. Deathridge; Whistling solo, Sergt. L. T. Mitchell; "Bohemian Girl," 12th Cavalry band; Monologue, Private John Sullivan; Solo, Mrs. Kendall; Piano solo, Miss Theresa Mackin; Song, selected, Private A. A. Eccles; "The Wedding of the Winds," 12th Cavalry band; Selection, Sergt. J. Munier; Guitar solo, Sergt. J. Cheek; band; Vocal solo, Miss L. Balyntine; "Oh! Columbia," 12th Cavalry band.

Mrs. Joseph Trille, wife of Rear Admiral Trille, U.S.N., gave a New England tea at her residence in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, which proved a particularly happy affair. The table being set with old silver and glassware which have been in the possession of Mrs. Trille's family for 200 years. Decorating the table were a red hatchet, a figure of George Washington in the act of felling the cherry tree and a miniature spinning wheel. The place cards represented important events in American history. At one corner were five grains of corn, at another a tiny teapot was fastened to the card by means of red, white and blue ribbons; while a small china figure of a negro, the figures "1812" and the words "Remember the Maine," together with a small American flag, completed the very pretty little cards. The ladies were in Puritan costume and made a charming old-fashioned picture as they sat about the table. Mrs. Trille's costume was made of figured chints. It had an underskirt of plain blue material and the overskirt and bodice were of the figured goods. With this was worn a fichu of fine lace that belonged to Mrs. Trille's great-great grandmother. A little Puritan cap of white swiss completed the pretty costume, so reminiscent of old Mayflower days. The guests were Mrs. L. A. Kelley, Mrs. George Sage, Mrs. A. H. Vail, Mrs. William Greer Harrison, Mrs. Barclay Henley, Mrs. Goewey, Mrs. George Crux, Mrs. J. B. Milton, Mrs. E. P. Farnsworth, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks and Miss Agnes Center. At the conclusion of the dinner papers were read. While this feast of reason and flow of soul was in progress the husbands of the ladies were not being neglected, for across the street at the home of A. H. Vail they made merry at dinner, joining the ladies about 9 o'clock.

Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., sailed from New York for the Mediterranean Feb. 28, on the steamship New England.

Lieut. E. D. Powers, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., March 1, and left to join the 41st Co. at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Mott, N.J., on Feb. 28, and left to join the 121st Co. at Key West Barracks.

Miss Susan Dayton Biddle gave a small luncheon to her lady friends from Detroit, who were in Washington attending the meeting of the D.A.R.'s.

Dr. W. S. H. Matthews, late major and brigade surgeon, U.S. Volunteers, died at Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 24, 1903, in his thirty-eighth year.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., has been ordered relieved from duty as Captain of the navy yard, New York, and will take over the duties of the commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

At a dinner given in Rome, Italy, on Washington's Birthday, by Dr. Nevin, rector of the Episcopal Church, there were present, among others, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Gen. J. W. Clous, and Col. D. C. Poole, U.S.A.

General Corbin, U.S.A., has been notified that he is a grandfather by the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Parsons (his daughter) at their country place, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Archibald Forbes, widow of the late war correspondent, is in Washington, D.C., on a visit. Mrs. Forbes was formerly Miss Meigs, daughter of the late General Meigs, U.S.A. She has been living in Scotland for the past fifteen years, and is now contemplating making her home in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., while at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 27 last, although having been confined to his room all day under the care of two physicians, was determined to proceed in the evening on his journey to California. Some of his friends advised against it, but the Rear Admiral was insistent and was taken to the train.

Capt. William Whiting, U.S.N., Commandant of the Honolulu Naval Station, received cablegraphic orders Feb. 12 detaching him from duty as commandant there and ordering him to San Francisco on inspection duty. Captain Whiting has desired to be released from his present position owing to the illness of Mrs. Whiting, which makes it necessary that she reside at the coast.

Following many years of agitation of the subject, the President has at length promoted Asst. Eng. Julius A. Kaiser, U.S.N., to the grade of passed assistant engineer, on the retired list. Passed Assistant Engineer Kaiser was injured in the line of duty on board the Ashuelot, on the China Station, and was retired when he came up for promotion. This action of the President is commendable.

Capt. Henry D. R. Phelan, Asst. Surg., U.S.V., formerly surgeon of Light Battery C, 6th U.S. Artillery, has just returned from the Philippines where he had been serving since 1898. He will reside at No. 11 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal. The doctor is the proud possessor of a valuable diamond ring which was presented to him several years ago by the enlisted men of the Battery, while in the field.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U.S.N., who has been ill for some time, returned to duty at the navy yard, New York, March 2, and at once made a tour of inspection about the ways of the new battleship Connecticut. Eight of the large keel plates have recently been hauled alongside the ways, ready to be hoisted into place. It is expected that the laying of the first keel plate will take place in about ten days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fielding Lewis Poindexter, en route to the Presidio (their new station), stopped over at Fort Sam Houston to visit Major Charles F. and Miss Mason, Mrs. Poindexter's brother and sister. Their train from Fort Monroe, delayed by last week's storm, was twelve hours behind, arriving at San Antonio Sunday evening, Feb. 22. Lieut. Poindexter proceeded to San Francisco Feb. 24. Mrs. Poindexter will join him there about March 9.

The fifteenth annual dinner of West Point graduates will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Saturday March 14, 1903, at 7 p.m. All graduates are invited to be present and celebrate the founding of the United States Military Academy. A. L. Wagner, ('75), Pullman Building; S. E. Allen, ('81), Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E. C. Young, ('87), 196 Monroe street; C. S. Burt, ('80), Secretary of Committee, 1114 Monadnock Building. Informal. Mail acceptance promptly with \$5.00 to secretary.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Strother Smith, U.S.N., has been visiting his family in Richmond, Va., during the last week or two, previous to reporting for duty as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Commander Smith has but recently returned from a full cruise of three years in the Philippines, and is showing the effects of tropical weather in the ruddy color of his skin. He is a native of Richmond, but Mrs. Smith is from Florida.

Surg. J. G. Field, U.S.N., has been detached from duty with the recruiting branch of the Navy, and has been detailed for service on the Bennington, recently commissioned at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Surgeon Field has been relieved by A.A. Surg. G. Hart, U.S.N. This action by the Navy Department indicates that the policy of detailing regular officers for this type of duty will not be continued if the exigencies of the Service will allow acting officers to be assigned to such duty.

Innumerable people visited the U.S.S. Texas, and the French man of war Tage at New Orleans, La., Feb. 22. The vessels went to New Orleans to participate in the annual Mardi Gras festivities. Many people had to return home without an opportunity of visiting the vessels on account of the crowds being entirely too large for the combined fleet of tenders to handle with safety. During the visiting hours it was calculated that no less than 12,000 people climbed on board the Tage and Texas, while half that number lined the water's edge in an unsuccessful attempt to get on board.

The court-martial of Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, U.S.A., began at Fort Logan March 3. The trial is the outcome of a civil suit brought against Chaplain Gavitt by a Chicago dry-goods firm to recover a debt which was contracted by his daughter several years ago. In his testimony Chaplain Gavitt said the debt was for his daughter's trousseau before her elopement with a son of a wealthy Chicago merchant. He declared that he paid part of it, but declined to pay more when he learned that the firm was trying to collect it from the groom's family. Testimony was introduced to show Chaplain Gavitt's gallant conduct in Cuba and the Philippines. The case was finished the same day.

Lieut. W. S. Wood, Art. Corps, left Baltimore, Md. this week for Fort Stevens, Ore., his new post of duty.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. T. F. Dwyer, 21st U.S. Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 25.

Major C. D. Parkhurst relinquished duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., preparatory to going to Fort Constitution, N.H., to command that post.

Mrs. Sebree Smith left Fort Yellowstone hurriedly last week for Fort Hamilton, New York, where her daughter is critically ill.

Lord Cromer expects Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., to be his guest at Cairo, Egypt, when he proceeds to the Philippines by the Suez route.

Mrs. Geer, wife of Lieut. Charles Carroll Geer, Medical Dept., U.S.A., and Mr. Charles Carroll Geer, jr., are at Thomson, Ga.

Capt. Abraham B. H. Little, U.S.N., has applied for retirement after forty years' service. The application has been approved and he retires as a rear admiral.

Miss Beers and Miss Fisher, of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. J. J. Almy, at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C., have returned to New York.

Miss Helen Jones, daughter of Major S. R. Jones, Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. William Stacy Browning, Art. Corps, will be married at Governors Island on Wednesday, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

The British War Office has decided to present medals to Messrs. Hamilton and Ewan, two Canadian correspondents who described in the Toronto Globe Paardeburg and other battles in South Africa.

Mr. John D. Long, former Secretary of the Navy, who has been under treatment at St. Margaret's Hospital, Boston, Mass., for about two months, is now making fast progress toward recovery.

Secretary Moody will leave Washington on March 9 for a cruise to the West Indies on the Dolphin. He will make an inspection of the sites recently gained for naval and coaling stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, Cuba.

Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., and Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., are to be the guests of honor at a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., to be held at the residence of Mrs. S. Barton French, Thursday morning, March 12. The work of the Y.M.C.A. in the Army will be presented.

Mrs. Belle Sinclair Hawthorne was granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Capt. Harry Leroy Hawthorne, in Tacoma, Washington, on Feb. 6, after one year's residence in the State. The plaintiff asked, and was allowed, to resume her maiden name, Belle Sinclair, and the defendant was ordered by the court to pay her alimony of \$25 per month and all costs and attorney's fees.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., gave an interesting lecture on the work of the Observatory before the National Geographic Society last week which was listened to with the deepest interest by an appreciative audience of scientists and others at the rooms of the Cosmos Club, on H street. This lecture formed one of the technical course.

The House on March 2, after considerable debate, passed S. 1695 (which has already passed the Senate), to appoint Major William Crawford Gorgas, Surg., U.S.A., to the grade of assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., with the rank of colonel, the number in that grade of the Medical Department to be temporarily increased for that purpose during the time that he may hold that office. Later the bill was approved and signed by the President.

Lieut. John C. Leonard, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty on the U.S.S. Columbia for the purpose of instructing enlisted men in their duties on board ship with especial reference to the duties in the engine room and fire room. This training will be supplementary to that which these men will receive afloat on a seagoing ship, and will be carried out with all the thoroughness practicable so as to have the enlisted force as fully posted in their knowledge of ship life as possible.

Referring to our statements concerning his restoration to the active list, Medical Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., says, in thanking us for the kindly feeling that prompted them, that he has never been "in charge of the Medical School," that honor justly and deservedly belonging to Medical Director R. A. Marmion, U.S.N., president of the faculty of the Naval Medical School. He is simply a member of the faculty of the school. Dr. Ross further calls attention to the fact that his restoration to the active list and promotion to the grade of medical director has not cost "several years of persistent struggle." He says, "I should dislike for my friends in the Service to think that I have been making such poor use of my time. On the contrary, my restoration and promotion have been accomplished during the present Congress. It was started by the Surgeon General of the Navy after my return from Cuba with General Wood, at the close of the American occupation, upon the ground that I had 'done a lot of hard work and good work in Cuba without getting any promotion along with it.' My bill was then introduced, and passed unusually speedily, without the slightest opposition, through the Senate, the Navy Department, the House of Representatives and the hands of the President."

When the Naval Appropriation bill was in conference the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a monument to the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the Navy, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila Bay, and who was the first officer of the Navy who lost his life in the line of duty in the Spanish War, was lost because one of the conferees insisted that if such a monument was erected there should also be one placed in Arlington to the memory of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. The two Democratic conferees thereupon raised objection, and the entire matter of monuments for the dead naval officers who served with distinction in the Spanish War was left to the consideration of the next Congress.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is making preparations to connect Cape Nome and Fort St. Michael, Alaska, by wireless telegraphy, and expects that a system will be installed by officers of the Signal Corps this spring. Three attempts have been made to connect these two points with a cable and keep it in working order, but owing to the severe weather and the ice it has been found impracticable to keep a cable in working order between the two points. The big Alaskan cable, between 1,100 and 1,200 miles long, which is to connect Alaska with points on the far northwestern coast of this country, has been contracted for.

CASE OF CAPTAIN BAILEY.

The President is determined that he will veto every bill providing for the restoration of former officers of the Army and Navy who have been dismissed from the Service, after having been found guilty by courts-martial. He this week vetoed the bill providing for the restoration of Edward L. Bailey as a captain of Infantry in the Army. In his message of veto he said: "The beneficiary of this bill was undoubtedly a gallant officer in the Volunteer forces during the Civil War, and the sentiments of gratitude awakened by the consideration of his services as a Volunteer officer have created a strong desire on my part to concur in the action of the Senate and the House expressed in the bill for his restoration to the Army. An examination of Captain Bailey's military record while in the Regular Army, however, makes it plain that this natural desire cannot be gratified by the officers who are charged with the administration of military justice consistently with their duty to enforce the law in such a way as to maintain discipline and a high standard of morals and honorable conduct among the officers of the Army."

Here follows a list of seven courts-martial of which Bailey was the subject. The charges included disobedience of orders, embezzlement, misappropriation of public moneys, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming, etc., and obtaining money on worthless checks. Following this statement of Bailey's record the President says:

"He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, and the sentence was approved and confirmed by the President. The proceedings upon this last trial show that the sentence was not approved without a very careful review and examination both by General Schofield and by the President. Were I now empowered to review the proceedings again, I should be compelled to reach the same conclusion. Captain Bailey has produced before the committees of the respective Houses a number of affidavits, some of which tend to impeach one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, and in some of which other witnesses to some degree modify the testimony given by them ten years before. Giving full effect, however, to these ex parte affidavits, the conviction still remains sustained by the evidence. It is plain that, when the President disapproved the conviction of embezzlement in 1871, when the conviction of the neglect of duty in 1873 was punished only by a reprimand, and when the conviction 'unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' involving the misappropriation of public moneys in 1874, was followed by the President's mitigation of the sentence of dismissal to suspension for six months, the captain had the full benefit of his record as a Volunteer officer in the Civil War. I do not think that further clemency can be extended on this ground consistently with the due administration of law. I should not regard it as a proper exercise of the appointing power vested in me by the Constitution to appoint as an officer in the Army a man with the record of Captain Bailey, and with the sentence standing against him of dismissal from the Army, based upon sufficient grounds, after a fair trial, and after approval by my predecessor in the performance of his official duty."

ATHLETIC OUTFITS FOR NAVY VESSELS.

Vessels of the U.S. Navy in commission are to be allowed athletic outfits, which may be obtained immediately by requisition on the Bureau of Equipment. The equipment allowed, and which is prescribed in S.O. 27, dated Feb. 26, 1903, are baseballs and bats, catcher's mits, masks and protectors, base man mits, double striking bags, boxing gloves, footballs, football trousers, belts and stockings, broad swords, broadsword gloves, fencing foils, gloves and masks. When the commanding officer of any ship shall report to the Department that there is on board the vessel under his command a well-developed baseball organization, the vessel will be supplied with ten baseball suits, said suits to consist of cap, shirts (with name of ship on breast), trousers, and stockings.

When a squadron commander shall request for them the following trophies will be furnished his command: Vessels having complements of 300 or more: Rowing, a gilded rooster; sailing, a small model of a Navy cutter under sail; baseball, a blue and gold banner; football, a gilded wooden football; fencing, crossed broadswords. Vessels having complements of less than 100: Rowing, a silver rooster; sailing, a small model of a Navy whale boat under sail; baseball, a red and gold banner; football, a silver wooden football; fencing, crossed broadswords.

All trophies are to be suitably mounted and so arranged that the necessary inscriptions can be entered upon them yearly, and are also to be protected by glass cases.

The conditions governing the annual competition for all trophies shall be determined for each year by a board of officers appointed on each station by the commander-in-chief thereof.

It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy, we understand, to make an allotment of \$200,000 from the appropriations for new buildings at the Naval Academy for the construction of the naval hospital to be located there. Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey urgently recommended that at least this sum be set aside for the naval hospital under the control of the Navy Department. Admiral Rixey was greatly disappointed at the action of the conference committees on the Naval Appropriation bill in striking out of the measure the provisions for the enlargement of the tuberculosis hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and making it a hospital for the Navy, as well as for the Army.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department on March 4 contracted for over 11,000 tons of armor plate for the two battleships Connecticut and Louisiana and the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee. The contract was divided between the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company. The Bureau has also made a contract for twenty-five naval guns of caliber ranging between 5-inch and 12-inch. Although the Navy Department is running three shifts of men at the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, it has been found utterly impossible to turn the guns out for the new ships with sufficient rapidity.

There is no present intention of removing from Cuba the troops of the United States Army now stationed there. It is probable, according to the statement made at the War Department, that some troops of the Army will be kept in Cuba indefinitely, but as soon as this country has established coaling stations in the island the men will be removed to them. The entire strength of the troops now in Cuba is about 800 men.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate on Feb. 27 passed the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, H.R. 10970, and after several conferences with the House on disagreeing amendments, a final agreement was reached, whereupon the bill was signed by the President. As the bill becomes a law it contains the following proviso, which was added at the end by the Senate: "That Section 5 of the act entitled 'An act to increase the efficiency of the Army,' approved Feb. 14, 1903, is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Section 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general, and when the next vacancy occurs in the office of colonel of Artillery, it shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of colonels of Artillery shall not exceed 13; and the provision of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect on Aug. 15, 1903.'"

This was inserted as the result of a letter addressed to Senator Proctor by Secretary Root, in which he explained that the reduction of the number of brigadier generals by the General Staff bill was evidently the result of a misapprehension. The Secretary said:

"We are proposing to make brigade organizations of the Army and it is very important to have brigadier generals. The number was fixed after very thorough consideration, and the increase in rank of the Chief of Artillery makes no change whatever in his duties, or in the requirements for brigadier generals of the line, while it gives us a superfluous colonel of Artillery. There are forty-nine regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, and the law provides that three regiments shall constitute a brigade, so that we have now only the exact number of brigadier generals necessary to command brigades, to say nothing of the details which it will be necessary for us to make from the list of brigadier generals to special service in the General Staff and otherwise. I suggest that in some one of the bills now pending a clause be introduced which changes the reduction in the number of brigadier generals to a reduction of the number of colonels of Artillery. The difference in cost will be but trifling, and it means getting rid of a superfluous officer instead of getting rid of an officer who is very much needed."

Accompanying this letter of Secretary Root's was the following memorandum, which will be of interest, not only to the Army, but to the militia organizations as well:

"The act of April 26, 1898, prescribed that the Army should be organized into brigades in time of war—three regiments to a brigade.

"The act of Feb. 1, 1901, authorized thirty regiments of Infantry and fifteen regiments of Cavalry, besides the Artillery; in other words, forty-five regiments, for which fifteen brigadier generals were asked. This is what established the number.

"The Militia act requires the militia of the several States to be organized similarly to the Regular Army, and one of the first questions asked by the militia authorities was whether they would be required to abandon their brigade organizations. It is not intended that the militia organizations of brigades and divisions shall be disturbed, and in order that the law may be complied with, it is the intention of the War Department to direct the regiments of the Regular Army to be announced in brigade organizations.

"The number of fifteen brigadier generals was adopted after mature consideration and not as a mere abstract matter. The number of colonels of Artillery was fixed at thirteen, and the ratio of officers of all other grades in that arm are based on thirteen. The additional colonel—the fourteenth—being added for detail as Chief of Artillery as an extra colonel."

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy that the only examinations for admission of candidates to the Academy shall be held in April and June, and that the entire class shall begin its work on the first day of each July. This rule will go into effect this year with the class that will enter at the beginning of the next fiscal year. In the future there will be no fall examination, as has been the custom in the past. Secretary Moody has announced that the classes will not be graduated in February in the future, as has been done on one or two occasions recently. The following Senators and members of the House of Representatives will have appointments of midshipmen under the following provisions: "Provided further: That members of the Fifty-seventh Congress who will not be members of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and in whose districts or States appointments have not been made or vacancies filled in the Fifty-seventh Congress, may immediately upon the passage of this act make the additional appointments herein provided for."

California, 4th district, Julius Kahn; 5th district, Eugene F. Loud.

Georgia, 10th district, Wm. H. Fleming.
Illinois, 2d district, John J. Feely; 15th district, J. Ross Mickey; 16th district, Thos. J. Selby; 18th district, Thos. M. Jett.

Iowa, 3d district, David B. Henderson.
Kentucky, 2d district, Henry D. Allen.
Maryland, 2d district, A. A. Blakeny.
Massachusetts, 10th district, Henry F. Naphef.
Michigan, 1st district, John B. Corliss; 10th district, R. H. Alpin.

Minnesota, 6th district, Page Morris.
Mississippi, 4th district, Andrew F. Fox.
Missouri, 7th district, Jas. Cooney; 11th district, Chas. F. Joy.

Nebraska, 2d district, David H. Mercer, 4th district, W. L. Stark; 5th district, A. C. Shallenberger; 6th district, Wm. Neville.

New York, 4th district, Harry A. Hanbury; 7th district, Montague Lessor; 13th district, O. H. P. Belmont.
Ohio, 12th district, Emmett Tompkins.

Pennsylvania, 9th district, Henry D. Green; 19th district, Robt. J. Lewis; 21st district, S. M. Jack; 23d district, Wm. H. Graham; 28th district, at large, Robt. H. Forde.

South Carolina, 1st district, Wm. Elliott.
South Dakota, at large, Chas. H. Burke.
Texas, 8th district, S. W. T. Latham.
Virginia, 9th district, Wm. F. Rhea.
Wisconsin, 2d district, Herman B. Dahle.
Nevada, Senator John P. Jones.
Missouri, Senator Geo. G. Vest.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The General Deficiency bill, H.R. 17493, as it was passed by both Houses and becomes a law, contains the following items of interest to the Services:

To pay for damages to cables, etc., by our military

and naval authorities in Cuba during the war with Spain, \$17,507.34.

Revenue Cutter Service: Additional to the regular appropriation, \$35,000; incidental expenses, year 1902, \$5,000; minor items, \$136.34.

War Department: To publish report of board on origin and spread of typhoid in U.S. military camps in 1898, \$24,420. Proviso: "That the military records of the Indian wars, now preserved in the Interior or other departments, be transferred to the War Department to be preserved in the Record and Pension Division of that Department, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged."

Military Establishment: Q.M. Dept., regular supplies, \$400,000, reapportioned out of unexpended balance of 1902. For claim of Louisiana and Texas R.R. for transportation, \$1,197.65. Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, \$50,000. Shooting galleries and ranges, \$10,000. Military posts, Fort Snelling, \$7,500; Fort Brady, \$38,400. Hospitals at military posts, \$500. Engineer Dept., prevention of obstructions in N.Y. Harbor, etc., \$10,000. Ordnance Dept., replacing ordnance and stores destroyed by fire at Rock Island Arsenal, in all, \$80,388.50; rebuilding storehouse, \$150,000.

To reimburse Capt. O. B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., for expenses while in Europe under orders, \$497.91. Credit in account of Lieut. James E. McDonald, 24th Inf., for property destroyed in fire at Humington, P.I., April 29, 1902, \$1,258.84. Credit in account of Col. John Simpson, \$228.36; in accounts of Col. Marion P. Maus, \$388.50; in accounts of Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman, \$336.50.

For injuries to private property by gun and mortar firing at Fort Probie, Fort Winthrop, Fort Hamilton and Fort H. G. Wright, in all, \$3,831.72. Payment of claims of Confederate soldiers for horses, etc., taken in violation of terms of surrender, all claims to be filed within one year, \$50,000.

Soldiers' National Homes, \$92,711.45; State or territorial (homes), \$31,355.43. Naval Observatory, \$2,000. Naval Establishment: General account of advances, various items, \$142,990.86. To N. F. Palmer & Co., loss on boilers for the Maine, \$63,620.59. Bureau of Navigation, \$30,000. Naval training stations, Rhode Island and California, \$3,711.90, and \$1,824.56. Bureau of Ordnance, \$600,000; of Equipment, \$750,000; of Yards and Docks, \$100,000; of Medicine and Surgery, in all, \$61,115.17.

Marine Corps: Barracks, etc., Island of Guam, \$15,500. Repairs of barracks, etc., at various stations, \$341.86. Fuel and heating, in all, \$7,824.55. Forage, \$173.95. Military stores, \$25,000. Contingent and miscellaneous, in all, \$2,983.85.

Pensions: Surgeon's examining fees, etc., in all, \$83,492.

Prize Money, battle of Manila Bay, to satisfy decree of Court of Calims in case of George Dewey vs. the Don Juan de Austria, \$946,083.89.

Various claims allowed by Auditor of the War Department, in all, \$139,685.09. By Auditor of the Navy Department, in all, \$14,589.64.

The bill was passed by the House Feb. 23, and by the Senate March 2, 1903.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Kilpatrick sailed at noon to-day with the following military passengers, 14th Inf., 797 enlisted men, and following officers: Colonel Jocelyn, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, Majors McClure and Eltonhead, Chaplain Headley, Captains Patten, Hasbrouck, Lasseigne, Martin, Learned, Frazier, Bradley, Sorley, Weeks, Miles, Burnside, Lieutenants Glibreth, Wagner, Murphy, Price, Hansen, Cabell, Major, Cowan, Hamilton, Hartshorn, Lamotte, Regan, Kirtland, Leasure, Gregg, Schick, Tucker, Ware, Brady, Harris, Adams, Kobes and Tolley; Lieutenant Collins, 25th Inf., Contract Surgeon O'Neill, three Hospital Corps men.

HUGHES, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Logan sailed to-day for Manila with following military passengers: Field staff and band and 1st Squadron, 13th Cav., 291 enlisted men, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas, Major Hunt, Captains Lochridge, Corcoran, Glasgow, Williams, Swezy, Whitman, Babcock, Lieutenants Sturges, Wilen, Steunenberg, George, Moffet, Deltick, Trumbo, Smith, Meyer, MacLane, Veterinarian Frasier, and Captain Kirkpatrick, asst. surg.; Colonel Atwood, Quartermaster's Department; Majors Tutherly, Inspector General, Augur, 25th Inf.; Captains Whipple, Paymaster, Lewis, Medical Department; Lieutenants Wessel, Philippine Scouts; Mulliken, 29th Inf.; Weeks, 30th Inf.; McCoy, 27th Inf.; Treadwell, Philippine Scouts; Keller 30th Inf., and Clearman, Philippine Scouts; Veterinarians Grutzman, Gage, Willigans and Frazer, three Hospital Corps men, 28 Signal Corps, 9 casuals.

HUGHES, Major General.

San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sheridan arrived March 3 at San Francisco with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Inspector General's Department; Major Griffith and Captain Plummer, Caulkins and Goiding, 3d Cavalry, Medical Department; Lieutenants Cowin, 3d Cav.; Streblor, Art. Corps; Doyle, 9th Inf.; Booth, 11th; Daly, 13th; and Goedecke, 26th; Contract Surgs. Mills and Pease; 404 marines accompanied by 19 officers that corps; 285 discharged men; 343 short term; 147 sick; 7 insane; 73 Hospital Corps.

HUGHES, Commanding.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers of the Army are nominated for promotion:

Cavalry Arm—Lieut. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 5th Cav., to be colonel, March 2, vice Dimmick, retired.

Major Frank West, U.S. Cav. and Inspector General, to be lieutenant colonel, March 2, vice Hatfield, promoted.

Second Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1903, vice Kennington, 10th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. O. W. Rethorst, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1903, vice Parsons, 4th Cav., promoted.

Corps of Engineers—1st Lieut. M. L. Walker, C.E., to be captain, Dec. 23, 1902, vice McGregor, deceased.

First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, C.E., to be captain, Jan. 29, 1903, vice Burr, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., to be captain, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Beach, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 23, 1902, vice Walker, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 29, 1903, vice Johnston, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1903, vice Raymond, promoted.

Infantry Arm—3d Lieut. William B. Graham, 15th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1902, vice Welborn, 9th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1902, vice Lyle, 14th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles, 12th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1902, vice Williams, 2d Inf., promoted.

Signal Corps—Major Richard E. Thompson Sig. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel, March 2, 1903, to fill an original vacancy.

S.O. MARCH 5, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

The following officers are ordered to Sandy Hook on business in connection with test of new experimental rifle manufactured by the Ordnance Department: Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav.; Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., and Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf.

The leave granted Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 25th

Inf., and Lieut. Austin F. Prescott, 7th Inf., is extended two months.

The following officers to report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Allen L. Briggs, 7th Inf., and 3d Lieut. Solomon B. West, 2d Inf.

Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., proceed via Fort Leavenworth to Fort Wayne for duty.

The following transfers are made: Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, from the 4th Inf. to the 7th Inf.; Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, from the 7th Inf. to the 4th Inf.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 27, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., to be major, Feb. 20, 1903, vice Lockwood, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, 8th Cav., to be colonel, Feb. 25, 1903, vice Moore, 11th Cav., appointed brigadier general.

Major Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 25, 1903, vice Morton, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., to be major, Feb. 25, 1903, vice Kingsbury, 3d Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., to be captain, Feb. 25, 1903, vice Scott, 7th Cav., promoted.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Lull, 13th Inf., from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Corps, with rank from Oct. 28, 1902.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 28, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. William H. Techappat, O.D., to be captain, Feb. 18, 1903, vice Borup, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 23, page 630, were all confirmed on Feb. 26, except Stedje, 4th Cav.; Hemphill, 3d Cav.; Humphrey, 17th Inf., and McClelland, 18th Inf., which were confirmed on Feb. 28. The nominations of Lieutenants Carr and Green, of the Artillery Corps, sent to the Senate on Feb. 24, were also confirmed on Feb. 28 with others which we publish in another list.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 28.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 14th Cav., Feb. 17, 1902.
Second Lieut. Fred. M. Jones, 2d Cav., Feb. 19, 1902.
Second Lieut. Christian Brand, 1st Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Archie Miller, 2d Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. S. Wells, Jr., 10th Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. W. H. Clouton, Jr., 13th Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. M. Nolan, 3d Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. O. Reed, 3d Cav., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Henry Gibbins, 10th Cav., March 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. C. O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., March 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., March 3, 1901.
Second Lieut. E. R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., March 24, 1901.
Second Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 3d Cav., April 3, 1901.
Second Lieut. G. N. Kimball, 3d Cav., April 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. G. A. Purington, 3d Cav., April 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Geo. W. Biegler, 7th Cav., May 29, 1901.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 1st Cav., May 31, 1901.
Second Lieut. L. B. Carson, 8th Cav., June 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. Alex. B. Cox, 8th Cav., July 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Tim. M. Coughlan, 2d Cav., June 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. L. L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., Sept. 17, 1901.
Second Lieut. Rich. B. Going, 2d Cav., Oct. 15, 1901.
Second Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., Oct. 29, 1901.
Second Lieut. Fred. G. Turner, 6th Cav., Nov. 12, 1901.
Second Lieut. Fred. J. Herman, 10th Cav., Dec. 6, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav., Dec. 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Geo. P. Tyner, 7th Cav., Dec. 18, 1901.
Second Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., Jan. 17, 1902.
Second Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., Jan. 31, 1902.
Second Lieut. Philip Mowry, 4th Cav., Feb. 6, 1902.
Second Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 7th Cav., Feb. 22, 1902.
Second Lieut. Oscar A. McGee, 9th Cav., March 31, 1902.
Second Lieut. J. B. Young, 8th Cav., June 8, 1902.
Second Lieut. R. S. Enslow, 15th Cav., June 20, 1902.
Second Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, 3d Cav., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. Chas. C. Winnie, 5th Cav., July 8, 1902.
Second Lieut. F. T. McNarney, 9th Cav., July 15, 1902.
Second Lieut. Thos. M. Knox, 3d Cav., July 25, 1902.
Second Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., July 25, 1902.
Second Lieut. Wm. R. Taylor, 3d Cav., July 25, 1902.
Second Lieut. John P. Hanson, 6th Cav., Aug. 2, 1902.
Second Lieut. W. E. W. MacKinlay, 9th Cav., Sept. 13, 1902.
Second Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 10th Cav., Oct. 4, 1902.
Second Lieut. Wm. A. Austin, 7th Cav., Oct. 23, 1902.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, A.C., Nov. 4, 1901.
First Lieut. Chas. H. Hilton, Jr., A.C., Nov. 3, 1901.
First Lieut. Edward L. Glasgow, A.C., Jan. 31, 1902.
First Lieut. Leo. P. Foster, A.C., Feb. 21, 1902.
First Lieut. Percy Willis, A.C., April 5, 1902.
First Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., A.C., June 3, 1902.
First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, A.C., June 15, 1902.
First Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, A.C., July 22, 1902.
First Lieut. Harrison Hall, A.C., July 30, 1902.
First Lieut. Edward Kimmel, A.C., Sept. 11, 1902.
First Lieut. Wright Smith, A.C., Sept. 23, 1902.
First Lieut. John H. Procter, Jr., A.C., Nov. 6, 1902.

To be first lieutenants.
Second Lieut. Robert W. Collins, A.C., Aug. 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Samuel C. McAllister, A.C., Sept. 21, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. J. Arnold, A.C., Oct. 29, 1901.
Second Lieut. William A. Covington, A.C., Nov. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C., Nov. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, A.C., Nov. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Roy L. Taylor, A.C., Jan. 31, 1902.
Second Lieut. Samuel M. English, A.C., Feb. 21, 1902.
Second Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C., March 4, 1902.
Second Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, A.C., April 5, 1902.
Second Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, A.C., June 3, 1902.
Second Lieut. John M. Dunn, A.C., June 15, 1902.
Second Lieut. Carroll Power, A.C., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. James L. Long, A.C., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. Garrison Ball, A.C., July 22, 1902.
Second Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, A.C., July 30, 1902.
Second Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, A.C., Aug. 7, 1902.
Second Lieut. Frederick L. Dengier, A.C., Sept. 10, 1902.
Second Lieut. Richard H. Williams, A.C., Sept. 11, 1902.
Second Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, A.C., Sept. 17, 1902.
Second Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., Sept. 20, 1902.
Second Lieut. John A. Lipp, A.C., Nov. 6, 1902.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 26th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robert O. Ragdale, 3d Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Albert J. Bright, 2d Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. G. L. Chapman, 10th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. A. A. Parker, 24th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. William E. Mould, 16th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Rhes Jackson, 12th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.

Second Lieut. C. M. Gordon, jr., 16th Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. F. V. S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., Feb. 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. W. N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf., March 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. S. Bonaffon, 3d, 13th Inf., March 2, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. C. Humber, 10th Inf., March 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf., March 5, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jos. C. Brady, 4th Inf., March 9, 1901.
Second Lieut. W. K. Armstrong, 23d Inf., March 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. S. Clark, 9th Inf., March 14, 1901.
Second Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 3d Inf., March 19, 1901.
Second Lieut. Parker Hitt, 2d Inf., March 21, 1901.
Second Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., March 25, 1901.
Second Lieut. J. W. Norwood, 23d Inf., April 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. L. Rees, 3d Inf., April 9, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ed. C. Bolton, 15th Inf., April 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., April 13, 1901.
Second Lieut. W. E. Bennett, jr., 13th Inf., April 15, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. H. Noble, 12th Inf., April 15, 1901.
Second Lieut. Sidney B. Burbank, 6th Inf., April 19, 1901.
Second Lieut. A. C. Wright, 12th Inf., April 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, 3d Inf., May 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Evert R. Wilson, 10th Inf., May 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 15th Inf., May 13, 1901.
Second Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf., May 20, 1901.
Second Lieut. Haywood Robbins, 15th Inf., June 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. C. McLaughlin, 21st Inf., June 10, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ed. B. Mitchell, 24th Inf., June 12, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jas. H. Como, 25th Inf., June 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 25th Inf., July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Allen J. Greer, 4th Inf., July 1, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robt. Whitfield, 22d Inf., July 5, 1901.
Second Lieut. L. McMillan, 14th Inf., July 6, 1901.
Second Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf., July 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. A. W. Brown, 27th Inf., July 13, 1901.
Second Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 9th Inf., July 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Chas. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., July 23, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. B. Baker, 18th Inf., July 26, 1901.
Second Lieut. Constant Cordier, 5th Inf., Sept. 22, 1901.
Second Lieut. Frank A. Awi, 6th Inf., Sept. 24, 1901.
Second Lieut. Jas. M. Loud, 7th Inf., Sept. 27, 1901.
Second Lieut. E. S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., Sept. 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 25th Inf., Sept. 28, 1901.
Second Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., Oct. 5, 1901.
Second Lieut. D. C. Anderson, 6th Inf., Oct. 7, 1901.
Second Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 12th Inf., Oct. 15, 1901.
Second Lieut. Douglas Potts, 15th Inf., Oct. 15, 1901.
Second Lieut. C. H. Whipple, jr., 13th Inf., Oct. 16, 1901.
Second Lieut. Kent Browning, 13th Inf., Oct. 30, 1901.
Second Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., Nov. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. V. M. Elmore, jr., 6th Inf., Nov. 7, 1901.
Second Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., Nov. 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Benj. R. Wade, 10th Inf., Nov. 8, 1901.
Second Lieut. Geo. E. Goodrich, 13th Inf., Nov. 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. Chas. W. Barber, 2d Inf., Nov. 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf., Nov. 11, 1901.
Second Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, 10th Inf., Nov. 29, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. F. Screws, 19th Inf., Dec. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 10th Inf., Dec. 4, 1901.
Second Lieut. H. E. Comstock, 27th Inf., Dec. 17, 1901.
Second Lieut. Wm. R. Standiford, 2d Inf., Dec. 17, 1901.
Second Lieut. Fred. S. Young, 17th Inf., Dec. 17, 1901.
Second Lieut. R. W. Buchanan, 9th Inf., Jan. 2, 1902.
Second Lieut. T. S. Moorman, jr., 17th Inf., Jan. 11, 1902.
Second Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf., Jan. 12, 1902.
Second Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 21st Inf., Jan. 14, 1902.
Second Lieut. B. G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., Jan. 22, 1902.
Second Lieut. J. B. Wilson, 17th Inf., Jan. 31, 1902.
Second Lieut. C. B. Stone, jr., 16th Inf., March 8, 1902.
Second Lieut. H. G. Young, 6th Inf., March 10, 1902.
Second Lieut. A. H. Bishop, 2d Inf., March 12, 1902.
Second Lieut. W. O. Smith, 7th Inf., March 12, 1902.
Second Lieut. K. LaRatte, 18th Inf., March 21, 1902.
Second Lieut. Geo. M. Hooley, 4th Inf., March 28, 1902.
Second Lieut. E. S. Stayer, 23d Inf., April 2, 1902.
Second Lieut. C. H. Errington, 11th Inf., April 3, 1902.
Second Lieut. Geo. C. Shaw, 13th Inf., April 5, 1902.
Second Lieut. Wm. H. Plummer, 3d Inf., April 14, 1902.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., April 14, 1902.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., April 15, 1902.
Second Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., May 2, 1902.
Second Lieut. Wm. A. Castle, 16th Inf., May 5, 1902.
Second Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, 8th Inf., May 9, 1902.
Second Lieut. Harry D. Blasland, 26th Inf., May 26, 1902.
Second Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., May 28, 1902.
Second Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., May 28, 1902.
Second Lieut. Edward H. Andrus, 8th Inf., May 28, 1902.
Second Lieut. John W. Ward, 20th Inf., June 3, 1902.
Second Lieut. Robt. O. Patterson, 29th Inf., June 13, 1902.
Second Lieut. Thos. J. Rogers, 28th Inf., June 15, 1902.
Second Lieut. Edwin J. Braken, 20th Inf., June 21, 1902.
Second Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 6th Inf., June 23, 1902.
Second Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, 2d Inf., July 4, 1902.
Second Lieut. Frank R. Curtis, 6th Inf., July 8, 1902.
Second Lieut. John M. Kelso, jr., 13th Inf., July 10, 1902.
Second Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 4th Inf., July 15, 1902.
Second Lieut. Geo. E. Kumpke, 25th Inf., July 17, 1902.
Second Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 19th Inf., July 30, 1902.
Second Lieut. G. R. D. MacGregor, 15th Inf., Sept. 2, 1902.
Second Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., Sept. 5, 1902.
Second Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 20th Inf., Sept. 18, 1902.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1902.
Second Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1902.
Second Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1902.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1902.
Second Lieut. Joseph C. Righter, jr., 8th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1902.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C., to be captain, Dec. 20, 1902.
Second Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1902.
First Lieut. Frederick W. Phisterer, A.C., to be captain, Dec. 3, 1902.
Second Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1902.
First Lieut. Peter C. Hains, jr., to be captain, Dec. 30, 1902.
Second Lieut. Tilman Campbell, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1902.
First Lieut. Winfred B. Carr, A.C., to be captain, Feb. 21, 1903.
Second Lieut. John V. Green, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1903.
Second Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, 13th Inf., from the Inf. Arm to the A.C.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Corsuelo A. Seoane, 3d Cav., to be first lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1903.
Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, 8th Cav., to be colonel, Feb. 25, 1903.
Major Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 25, 1903.
Capt. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., to be major, Feb. 25, 1903.
First Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., to be captain, Feb. 25, 1903.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. John T. Dunn, 11th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1902.
Second Lieut. De Witt W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1902.
Second Lieut. Kaolin L. Whitson, 25th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1902.
Second Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Cav., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1902.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., to be first lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1902.

Second Lieut. Albert S. Williams, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1902.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., to be major, Feb. 20, 1903.

Nomination confirmed March 3. PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. William H. Tchappat, O.D., to be captain, Feb. 18, 1903.

CIRCULAR 8, MARCH 3, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a list, showing surety companies which are qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of Aug. 13, 1894, and paragraph 66 of the Army Regulations, to present date.

G.O. 22, FEB. 27, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes an act authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the valorous deeds of the following batteries and regiments of United States Regulars upon the battlefield: Batteries E, G, H, I and K, First United States Artillery; A, B, D, G, L and M, 2d United States Artillery; C, F and K, Third United States Artillery; A, B, C, F, G and K, Fourth United States Artillery; C, D, F, I and K, Fifth United States Artillery; 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 17th Regiments of United States Infantry; 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th Regiments of Cavalry; and United States Engineers' Detachment.

G.O. 23, MARCH 4, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

5175. Upon the annual visit to the White House on New Year's Day and on similar occasions when officers on the retired list appear in uniform, they will, in the formation, take precedence of officers on the active list. The formation to be under the direction of the Adjutant General.

II—Publishes the following act of Congress:
An act to provide for the erection at Washington, District of Columbia, of statues to the memory of Brig. Gen. Count Pulaski and Major Gen. Baron von Steuben, of the Continental Army.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 5, FEB. 17, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Before a G.C.M., which convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and of which Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf., was president and Capt. Frank McIntyre, adjutant, 19th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

First Lieut. George A. Densmore, 10th Inf.
Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification 1 alleged that Lieutenant Densmore, 10th Inf., appeared in the officers' club house at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in a drunken condition on or about 12 m. (noon), Jan. 9, 1903.

Specification II alleged that he appeared in a drunken and disorderly condition at the quarters of Acting Sergt. Morris M. Barry, Unassigned Infantry, between the hours of 6 and 7:30 p.m., Jan. 9, 1903, necessitating his being placed under the Camp of Recruits and Casuals, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco.

The accused pleaded as follows: To the first specification, "Guilty." To the second specification, "Not Guilty."

Finding: Of the first specification, "Guilty." Of the second specification, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

The court sentenced him "To be confined to the limits of his proper station for the period of three months."

The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved by General Hughes, commanding the Department.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 1, FEB. 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Meade, S.D., of which Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., was president, and Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav.

Charge I: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification 1st alleged "that Lieutenant Lowe, being Post Exchange Officer at Fort Meade, S.D., and having the custody of the funds of the Exchange, did fraudulently convert to his own personal use \$200, the property of the said Post Exchange, on Oct. 4, 1902."

Specification 2d alleged "in that Lieutenant Lowe, on being relieved of the duties of Post Exchange Officer at Fort Meade, S.D., by 1st Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th U.S. Cav., did deliver to Lieutenant Moffet a certificate purporting to show the amount of money on deposit with the Meade County Bank to the credit of the Post Exchange on Oct. 13 was \$184.47, well knowing the said certificate to be false."

Charge II: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

There are two specifications under this charge which are the same as those in charge I.

The court found the accused guilty of the specifications, except the words "fraudulently and" and the words "well knowing the said certificate to be false."

Of the 1st charge: "Not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Sentence—"To be placed at the bottom of the list of first lieutenants of Cavalry."

General Kobbe, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cavalry, the accused, while in the fiduciary capacity, unlawfully appropriated money which had been entrusted to him in this capacity by the owner, the Post Exchange. It is no justification that the accused fully intended to restore the money so unlawfully converted to his own use, or even that he had actually restored it before charges were preferred. It is difficult, in view of the law and the facts of the case, to follow the court to its conclusion that the accused was not guilty under the 61st Article of War as charged. Subject to these remarks the proceedings are approved. The sentence is approved."

G.O. 2, FEB. 16, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Publishes instructions concerning the preparations of estimates, etc., for quartermaster's supplies required at posts in the Department of the Columbia.

G.O. 3, FEB. 20, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Announces the target practice season for the ensuing year.

G.O. 5, FEB. 5, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The Headquarters, band and 2d Battalion, 18th Inf., now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; the 1st and 3d Battalions (except Co. L), of that regiment, now stationed at Fort Logan, Colo.; and Co. L, now stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be relieved from duty in this Department on March 18, 1903, on which date they will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on

Army transport sailing on April 1, 1903, for Manila. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

Major George E. Bushnell, surg., and Act. Hosp. Steward Pleasant W. Jones, Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, will accompany the troops from Fort Logan to San Francisco; and Contract Surg. Amos W. Barber will accompany those from Fort D. A. Russell to same point, and then return to their proper stations. (Feb. 25, H.Q.A.)

G.O. 4, FEB. 24, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., is designated as inspector of small-arms practice of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., is designated as acting ordnance officer and acting engineer officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. H. C. Barnes, A.C., is detailed Q.M. com., engr., ord. and signal officer and treasurer. (Fort Trumbull, Feb. 23.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. W. T. King will proceed to Fort Washakie. (Plattsburg Bks., Feb. 26.)
Leave is granted Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., until such date as will enable him to comply with his orders for the Philippine Islands. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. David S. Stanley, in addition to his present duties, is assigned temporarily as Q.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Capt. Amos W. Kimball, who will proceed to the Philippine Islands by transport Sumner, to sail about April 15, 1903. Capt. William C. Cannon is relieved from duty as Q.M. and A.C.S. on the transport Sumner, to relieve Capt. Charles T. Baker. Captain Baker will proceed to the Philippines by transport May 1, 1903. Capt. Robert Sewell, from duty at Schuykill Arsenal, Pa., and will proceed to the Philippine Islands by transport Sumner, to sail from San Francisco about April 15, 1903. Capt. William E. Horton, in addition to his duties pertaining to construction work at Baltimore, Md., will proceed to Philadelphia for temporary assignment to duty under his direction. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, C.S., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

SUBSTENTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major George B. Davis, commissary, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Denver, Colo., vice Major James A. Irons, U.S. Inf., inspector general, relieved. (Feb. 27, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, to New Orleans as purchasing commissary, relieving Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., of those duties. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Feb. 26, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. A. R. Hull, Fort Logan, is extended ten days with permission to apply for a further extension of ten days. (Feb. 21, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames, now at New Orleans, will proceed to Fort St. Philip for duty, and relieve Contract Surg. Oliver H. Buford, who will proceed to his home for annulment of contract. (Feb. 27, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Ivan N. Karlson, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., from further duty at Jefferson Barracks, and assigned to duty at his present station. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Patrick Haughey, from further duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and will proceed to San Francisco for duty aboard the first transport leaving for the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Contract Surg. A. R. Hull is further extended ten days. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Samuel T. Weirick will report to the C.O., Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal., for duty at that camp. (Feb. 28, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Stewards John McKee and Herbert Curtis and Act. Hosp. Steward William D. Hughes, to the transport Logan, Feb. 28, to proceed to Manila. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Lewis J. Schmidt and Act. Hosp. Stewards Charles F. Wilson and Arthur G. Larkey, to the transport Kilpatrick, Feb. 28, to proceed to Manila. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty to relieve Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. 1st Lieut. James R. Church, asst. surg., from duty at Washington Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty, to relieve Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to duty in the office of the attending surgeon and medical superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, to relieve Contract Surg. William P. Banta (appointed 1st lieutenant, assistant surgeon), who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. William J. Enders is extended twenty-four days. (March 4, H.Q.A.)
Par. 11, S.O. 45, Feb. 27, 1903, from this office, relating to Contract Surgs. Roger P. Ames and Oliver H. Buford, is revoked. Surgeon Ames will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Jerome A. Watrous, paymaster, is extended one month. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)
Leave for one month, to take effect Feb. 2, 1903, is granted Major Charles E. Kilbourne, paymaster, chief paymaster of the Department. (Feb. 24, D.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Daniel M. Taylor, O.D., from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, to take effect March 6, 1903, and will then proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and enter upon duty at the arsenal. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., will proceed to Pensacola Harbor, Fla., on business pertaining to the observation and test of the experimental material installed by the Ordnance Department for the experiments in fire control, and then return to his proper station. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, jr., Signal Corps, from further treatment at Fort Bayard, and will report at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, president of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Signal Corps will report in person to Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, president of the examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. Samuel Reber, First Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Charles B. Rogan, jr., Richard O. Rickard, Frank E. Lyman, jr., Henry W. Stamford. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain S. H. Bell, A.C. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Major Eben Swift, 1st Cav., will continue on duty with the Porto Rico Regiment until further orders. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. —.

First Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., will report in person to Col. William L. Haskin, A.C., president of the examining board to meet at Havana, Cuba, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., vice Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S. Cav., retired. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav., will report to Col. Albert E. Woodson, 3d Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., will report to Col. Louis H. Rucker, 8th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Jefferson Barracks, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., is detailed a member of the examining board at West Point, vice Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., relieved. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., acting Indian agent, will proceed to the Utah and Ouray Agency, Utah, and assume his duties at that place. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about March 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

First Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, vice 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., relieved. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for five days is granted Major George H. G. Gale, 9th Cav., recruiting officer. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

Veterinarian John Tempary, 9th Cav., from further duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., to join regiment at Walla Walla. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 9th Cav., from duty in the Signal Corps in the Division of the Philippines, May 1, 1903, and will then proceed to join his regiment. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 9th Cav., is further extended one month. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav., with permission to go beyond sea. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

Par. 16, S.O. 51, March 2, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Col. William C. Forbush, 12th Cav., is revoked. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

Col. William C. Forbush 12th Cav., to report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examination. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. —.

Troops E and H, 13th Cav., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., on March 5, 1903, and on that date will proceed by rail, dismounted, to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty at that post until relieved by troops of the 6th Cav. (Feb. 13, D.D.)

First Lieut. Alexander L. Davidson, 13th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty as commissary, ordnance officer, signal officer and officer in charge of post exchange, pending the arrival of troops of the 6th Cav. (Feb. 16, D.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard L. Deltrick, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 13, D.D.)

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect about March 2, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Jennings, 13th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (Feb. 13, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about March 16, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (Feb. 2, D.D.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect about Feb. 21, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 14, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, 13th Cav., will report to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 14th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Feb. 21, D. Colo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect as soon after March 15, 1903, as his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav., with permission to go beyond sea. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., 14th Cav., will proceed to Camp Thomas, Ga., for duty with the 7th Cav. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav. (then major, 4th Cav.), is further extended fifteen days. (Feb. 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., will report upon the expiration of his leave to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Feb. 16, D. Colo.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 2d Lieut. William S. Wood, from the 13th Co., C.A., to the 34th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, from the 34th Co., C.A., to the 13th Co., C.A. The officers named will proceed at once to join the companies to which transferred. (Feb. 27, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is convened to test an automatic sight devised by Capt. E. W. Hubbard, A.C. Detail: Majors C. L. Best and A. S. Cummins and Capt. F. K. Ferguson. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 24.)

Capt. J. K. Cree, A.C., is detailed rec. officer. (Fort H. G. Wright, Feb. 21.)

Lieut. C. M. Condon, A.C., is detailed sig. and rec. officer and in charge of school and library. (Fort Hunt, Feb. 7.)

Corps. G. H. Aldrich and R. E. Shipman, 41st Co., Fort Monroe, have been promoted sergeants.

Corpl. G. Dotson, 11th Co., Key West Bks., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. J. A. Anderson, 36th Co., is detailed act. sergt. major. (Fort Wadsworth, Feb. 25.)

Corpl. J. Bauling, 22d Co., Havana has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C., with permission to go beyond sea. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 3d Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 13, is granted 3d Lieut. William S. Browning, A.C. (March 2, D.E.)

Capt. J. M. Williams, A.C., is detailed in charge of mine equipment. (Fort Williams, March 2.)

First Lieut. F. W. Stopford, A.C., is detailed Q.M. and commissary. (Fort H. G. Wright, Feb. 26.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 3d Inf. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. F of that regiment. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf., will report at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

Major William A. Mann, 14th Inf., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. LeRoy Brown, 14th Inf., will report to the C.O. of his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 26, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. McKain, 16th Inf., to take effect at the close of the present term of the officers' school at Fort McPherson. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. —.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Inf. (Feb. 28, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., will upon the expiration of the leave granted him join his proper station. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect immediately, is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Mould, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Feb. 24, D. Colo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect March 1, 1903, is granted Capt. G. W. Martin, Q.M., 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Feb. 24, D. Colo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Capt. Amos H. Martin, 19th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Department. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for three months and twenty-three days, to take effect on or about May 1, 1903, is granted Capt. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Second Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 22d Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Reno, Okla. (Feb. 24, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

First Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 23d Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 16th Inf., and will join the company to which assigned. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 1, 1903, is granted Capt. William A. Raibourn, 25th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 26, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Regiment, having been assigned to Co. E, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., for duty with his company. (Feb. 16, D.P.R.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. Henry H. Adams, rank Feb. 10, 1903, assigned to 5th Inf.

Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, rank Feb. 4, 1903, assigned to 10th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, rank Feb. 10, 1903, assigned to 18th Inf.

Major Edward Chynoweth, rank Dec. 5, 1902, assigned to 30th Inf.

Major Walter A. Thurston, rank Dec. 29, 1902, assigned to 29th Inf.

Major Edward H. Thurmer, rank Dec. 29, 1902, assigned to 3d Inf.

Major Henry Kirby, rank Feb. 4, 1903, assigned to 18th Inf.

Major Edgar W. Howe, rank Feb. 10, 1903, assigned to 27th Inf.

Capt. Robert C. Davis, rank Nov. 23, 1902, assigned to 17th Inf., Co. C.

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, rank Dec. 3, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf., Co. M.

Capt. Alvan C. Read, rank Dec. 5, 1902, assigned to 12th Inf., Co. E.

Capt. Ira C. Welborn, rank Dec. 29, 1902, assigned to 16th Inf., Co. B.

Capt. David E. W. Lyle, rank Dec. 30, 1902, assigned to 27th Inf., Co. B.

Capt. Alex. E. Williams, rank Dec. 31, 1902, assigned to 10th Inf., Co. L.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, rank Jan. 9, 1903, assigned to 6th Inf., Co. E.

Capt. Charles W. Exton, rank Jan. 16, 1903, assigned to 26th Inf., Co. G.

Capt. David P. Wheeler, rank Jan. 27, 1903, assigned to 26th Inf., Co. I.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, rank Feb. 4, 1903, assigned to 10th Inf., Co. D.

Colonel Adams, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, and Captains Janda, Exton, Wheeler and Ridenour will report by letter to their present respective department commanders for assignment to duty pending the arrival of their regiments at their destinations in the United States, when they will join their respective stations.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott and Major Kirby will join their respective regiments upon their arrival in the Division of the Philippines.

Major Thurston will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave.

Major Howe and Captains Read, Welborn and Williams will join their respective regiments.

Captain Lyle will proceed to Fort Wayne for duty pending the departure of the 22d Inf. from its present station en route to the Philippine Islands, when he will join that regiment on or about May 1, 1903, at San Francisco for duty therewith and proceed with it to the Philippines, where he will join the 27th Inf.

Captain Walton will, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, join his proper station. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Robert J. Maxey, from the 6th Inf. to the 18th Inf., Co. C; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., from the 18th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Co. E. Lieutenant Maxey will remain at his present station until further

orders. Lieutenant Gordon will join his proper station upon the expiration of his present leave. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major George H. Cecil, from the 30th Inf. to the 30th Inf.; Major Edward Chynoweth, from the 30th Inf. to the 26th Inf. Major Cecil will join the regiment to which transferred. Major Chynoweth will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty in that Department pending the arrival of the 26th Inf. at its proper station in the United States, when he will proceed to join it. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg., president of the examining board convened at West Point, N.Y., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th Cav. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Grant, Ariz., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. J. N. Munro, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. George E. Mitchell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Havana, Cuba, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. William L. Haskin, A.C.; Capt. Andrew Moses, A.C.; 1st Lieut. John R. Devereux, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Rollin T. Burr, 1st Lieut. Harry J. Watson, A.C., recorder. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Albert E. Woodson, 3d Cav.; Major Henry P. Kingsbury, 3d Cav.; Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf.; Major Philip G. Wales, surg.; Contract Surg. Samuel J. White, 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 3d Cav., recorder. (Feb. 23, H.Q.A.)

A board of artillery officers will meet to conduct the examination for gunners in the 3d, 4th, 11th, 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Artillery. Detail: Capt. John E. McMahon, 1st Lieut. C. R. Lawson, 2d Lieut. W. H. Carpenter, A.C. Capt. John Conklin, Jr., is detailed member during the examination of the 27th Battery, vice Capt. John E. McMahon, the battery commander. Posts will be visited in the following order: Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, asst. surg. gen.; Col. Jesse C. Chance, 4th Inf.; Col. William F. Vose, A.C.; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Capt. Charles D. Roberts, recorder. (March 3, H.Q.A.)

The board of officers consisting of Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surg. gen.; and Major William H. Miller, Q.M., will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of considering upon certain proposed alterations in the boundaries of the state selected for a military post near that city. (Feb. 26, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Allen, Sig. Corps; Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp; Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf., recorder. (March 4, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. Albin Krebs, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Chief Trumpeter Frank Boldy, 2d Band, A.C.; 1st Sergt. Robert Inkster, 43d Co., C.A. (Feb. 27, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will proceed from their respective stations to Fort Columbus, N.Y., and there report to the post commander, on Saturday, March 14, 1903, at 10 a.m., for examination for promotion to 3d lieutenant:

First class Private Charles S. Hill, Co. K; Sergt. Jerome W. Craig, Co. L; Corp. Omar C. Humphrey, Co. L; 1st Class Private Duncan Miller, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

Sergt. Charles W. Stewart, Troop I, 2d Cav.

Sergt. Major George W. Babbitt, junior grade, A.C.; Corp. Manfred Lanza, 4th Battery, F. A.

Sergt. Frank L. Beals, 4th Co.; Sergt. Edwin Gunner, 6th Co.; Corp. John J. Burleigh, 13th Co.; Private Richard H. Arnold, 13th Co.; Sergt. John L. Bonner, 15th Co.; Corp. Philip H. Bagby, 41st Co.; Sergt. Michael M. Boland, 42d Co.; Sergt. James M. Churchill, 42d Co.; Private Augustine A. Hoffman, 42d Co., and Sergt. James B. Nalle, 4th Co., Coast Artillery.

Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, 6th Co., C.A.

Corps. Charles V. Roberts, 6th Co.; Stephen D. Jervy, 75th Co.; Patrick J. McGrath, 81st Co.; Alfred S. Wille, 81st Co.; Charles T. Russell, 105th Co.; Sergt. Arthur H. Van Vleet, 118th Co., and Sergt. Gordon A. Dennis, 120th Co., Coast Artillery.

Battalion Sergt. Major Fitzgerald S. Turton, 10th Inf.; Corporal William J. Driver, Co. E, 16th Inf.; 1st Sergt. William J. McGinn, Co. M, 16th Inf.; Hosp. Steward Frederick W. Boschen, Private Frank A. Caldwell, Hosp. Corps; Private William O. Lentz, General Service. (March 3, D.E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The retirement from active service March 2, 1903, of Col. Eugene D. Dimmick, U.S. Cav., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Thomas H. Carpenter, U.S. Inf., is placed upon the unlimited retired list of the Army in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in battle, to date from Feb. 25, 1903, the date of his appointment under the said act. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, upon the departure of their respective regiments from their present stations en route to the Philippine Islands, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty in that Department until further orders: Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 15th Cav. (March 2, H.Q.A.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

RIFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 28.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki March 3 for Seattle, Wash.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13.

MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

REWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 25.

SHERMAN—Undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco March 3.

STUMMER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 29.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Feb. 25.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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about 30 on the list, desires to transfer to Cavalry or
Infantry. Address L. L. L., Army and Navy Journal,
N. Y. City.FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, February 2nd, 1901 home
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Address Subaltern, Army and Navy Journal, N. Y. City.**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**Prepares young men for admission to the United
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Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War direct-
ing the Army War College Board, of which Gen. S. B. M.
Young is the president, to immediately interpret the Gen-
eral Staff act of the past Congress, and the Militia act,
over which there seems to be such an amount of uncer-
tainty. There are several details anent the General
Staff act which are not very clear, and which Secretary
Root desires elucidated from an Army point of view be-
fore the act goes into effect on Aug. 15 next. It is under-
stood that the Secretary has directed the Board of the
War College to prepare the circular letter of instructions
to the National Guard organizations, which it is intended
shall be sent out by the War Department within a few
weeks.The following appointments have been made to the
Military Academy: Royden Tigar, alt., Fort Wayne,
Ind.; Wm. C. Moose, alt., Marlinton, Ark.; Robert Ar-
thur, Webster, S. Dak.; B. E. Crippen, alt., Hot Springs,
S. Dak.; O. LeG. Phillips, alt., Hot Springs, S. Dak.;
W. E. Selbie, Deadwood, S. Dak.; H. L. Riggs, alt.,
Edgemont, S. Dak.; Lyle Hair, alt., Keystone, S. Dak.;
H. B. Porter, Portsmouth, Va.; R. H. Garrett, Ports-
mouth, Va.; John W. Wilde, Hazleton, Pa.; S. F. L.
Snyder, alt., Westmoor, Pa.; E. M. Spry, alt., Plymouth,
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY AND NAVY.Reviewing the session of Congress which ended on
March 4, all hands will agree that in matters relating to
the Army and Navy it has been distinctly sympathetic
and liberal. Great constructive projects of national
defense have been provided for promptly and gener-
ously. The discussion on such measures has been re-
freshingly free from partisan or sectional feeling. The
appropriations for the Army are in excess of \$78,000,-
000, while those for the Navy amount to more than
\$81,000,000. An important change in the organic struc-
ture of the Army has been effected by the enactment of
a law creating a General Staff, thus more closely con-
forming the organization to the great armies of Europe.
Another enactment of almost equal importance is the
measure establishing the Army War College, thus af-
forded a broader and more thorough system of education
for military officers. If to these be added the act to
develop a National Militia system, which is designed to
strengthen the second and third lines of national de-
fense, it will be seen that so far as military interests
are concerned, Congress has done exceedingly well. This
Army legislation bears upon its face the indelible im-
pression of the influence of Secretary Root, whose con-
structive statesmanship, tact and patient persistence
have contributed enormously to the enactment of the
measures under review. And it is significant of his
sound judgment that with but a single exception his
purposes with regard to the General Staff and other
important military projects have enjoyed the active
support and co-operation of the chiefs of all the de-
partments of the Service.The Navy and the Marine Corps have fared even
better than the Army. The appropriation, besides
providing for three battleships of 16,000 tons each
and two of 13,000 tons each, together with three
training ships, authorizes an increase of one hundred
per cent. in the Midshipman Corps at the Naval
Academy, an addition of 3,000 men to the en-
listed force and a large addition to the Marine Corps
in officers and men. The legislation for the Navy enacted
at the recent session is broader and more important than
has been accomplished at any session in many years.
In addition to the splendid increase in ships and per-
sonnel already noted, it provides for various policies
which are directly in the interest of increased efficiency.
The provision for a great engineering station and ex-
perimental laboratory at Annapolis, the large allowance
for target practice, the increased item for armor and
armament and the liberal grants to the various bureaus
all combine to insure a vigorous and coherent expansion
in all branches of the naval establishment. Much of
the credit for the consistency and breadth of this legis-
lation belongs to Secretary Moody, whose thorough
knowledge of naval needs and his eagerness to supply
them have been of incalculable value to those having
the matter in charge. He has enjoyed the constant sup-
port of the chiefs of all the bureaus of the Navy Depart-
ment, who have worked together throughout the session
with a single purpose to promote the interests of the
Service.Scarcely less gratifying than this Army and Navy
legislation itself is the harmonious, patriotic spirit in
which it has been enacted. There has been no petty
bickering in the debates, no obstructionist tactics, no
partisan opposition. The responsible leaders of both
parties in both Houses of Congress admitted from the
outset that the national defenses should be enlarged and
improved, and they have worked toward that end with
a degree of unanimity and zeal which has rarely been
witnessed. Recent experience and our changed position
among the nations of the world have evidently brought
to our statesmen a better understanding of national
needs. Preparedness for war costs money, just as other

forms of insurance do, but it is a safeguard of peace and far cheaper than war itself. In the growing readiness of Congress to provide safeguards along this line, we shall find the largest compensation for the sacrifices in life and treasure which the nation has been required to make since the outbreak of the conflict with Spain. The supreme benefit, in fact, of our experience in the last five years is the fact that it has united the people of all parties and all sections in support of a policy which shall insure the sufficiency of the national defenses on land and sea.

Among the other measures of an international character effected by the Fifty-seventh Congress were the ratification of a treaty with Great Britain whereby the latter recognizes the right of the United States to control the Panama canal, and of another treaty with the same power relating to the Alaskan boundary, two treaties with Spain, one relating to commercial intercourse, the other referring to the transfer to the United States of three small islands in the Philippine Archipelago; the enactment of a bill providing a form of civil government for the Philippines, and another to give them a better currency system, and an act authorizing the construction of an isthmian canal. These, together with the great measures of purely domestic policy enacted by the Congress which expired March 4, distinguish that body as one of the most useful that has ever assembled in the national capital.

PERMANENT PROGRAM FOR NAVAL INCREASE.

Although the Dayton resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to a permanent program of naval increase extending over a term of several years failed of passage by the House after having been reported favorably by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary Moody had already armed himself with the necessary information with which to respond to the resolution. The Secretary recently wrote to Admiral George Dewey, as president of the General Board of the Navy, asking for his opinion as to what program for naval increase should be adopted. Admiral Dewey in reply said:

"The General Board is of the opinion that the defense of the coast, insular possessions, commerce and general maritime interests of the United States requires the maintenance of a fleet based upon an efficient strength of forty-eight first class battleships. The numbers of vessels of the other classes ought to bear a definite proportion to the number of battleships, and the General Board is of the opinion further that for every four battleships the fleet should be composed of two armored cruisers, four cruising scouts, four large sea-going, quick-turning torpedo-boat destroyers, together with the necessary auxiliaries, such as colliers, supply ships, repair ships, etc.

"The General Board recommends the adoption of a continuing naval policy to be pursued by Congress in making appropriations whereby the strength of the fleet shall be increased regularly at the rate of four battleships, with vessels of other types in the proportions named, until it reaches the limit above stated. The General Board understands that the appropriations for this annual increase shall be in addition to those necessary for repairs, to re-arm existing ships, and to replace vessels lost or struck from the Navy list as obsolete or ineffective, and that the necessary additional dry docks and repairing facilities shall be provided as the number of vessels in the fleet increases. The General Board further strongly recommends as an essential part of any intelligent continuing naval policy that whenever an appropriation is made for an increase in the material the corresponding indispensable additions to the personnel be authorized."

Public sentiment in favor of a broad gauge policy in both military Services is so clearly manifest in the new appropriations for the Army and Navy that the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs of the new House will probably be so organized as to insure the fullest compliance with the expressed desires of the people. Taken altogether, the work of the Service committees of the last House was excellent, but it was attended by a great deal of friction and uncertainty. The Committee on Naval Affairs, in particular, suffered so greatly from dissension among its own members and from certain external influences that the wonder is that it got along as well as it did. The President is so profoundly interested in the continued growth of the Navy that he will undoubtedly be consulted as to the make-up of the new Committee on Naval Affairs. It is important that the chairman of this committee should be a man who is not only in thorough accord with the executive purposes of the Government, but who has the faculty for devising measures of naval policy and is impervious to the external influences which are brought to bear upon all committees having charge of large projects of Government construction. Mr. Foss, chairman of the Naval Committee in the last House, is an industrious and conscientious gentleman whose influence was invariably cast on the right side, but there is a feeling that he lacks the force and breadth of a successful committee leader. It is notorious that his committee was inharmonious, that its members were involved in continued wrangling and that the defeat of the important project to establish a naval training station on the Great Lakes was due to influences which the committee should have ignored. A resolute, resourceful chairman could have prevented the defeat of that pro-

ject, and necessity requires that the chairman of the new committee shall be a man capable of thwarting a similar attempt in the new House. The member of the old committee whose energy and influence distinguished him as the constructive leader of that body was Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia, to whom is due much of the credit for the symmetry and strength of the Appropriation act in its completed form. As Mr. Dayton stood second on the old committee, it is not improbable that he will be advanced to the chairmanship in case a change is considered desirable. In that event the committee would have as its leader a gentleman who is not only resolutely devoted to the highest interests of the Navy, but who has the ability to devise great policies and procure their enactment into law, regardless of sinister influences from within or without.

Adjutant General Corbin is greatly disappointed by the rejection of that clause of the Army Appropriation Act, authorizing officers of the Army to deposit their savings with paymasters and draw interest thereon. Many officers of the Army had expressed the hope that this measure might be adopted, and several have written to General Corbin thanking him for urging it. One officer, writing on the subject, tells the following interesting story: "In the Congressional Record of Feb. 18, I was disappointed to see the opposition to officers' deposits advocated and recommended by you. Aware that from some points of view my writing might be called unnecessary and uncalled for, I nevertheless give myself the satisfaction of thanking you for proposing the benefit it would be to me and to every officer with whom I have spoken—could your plan become a law. Looking backwards thirty-three years I can see the great difference it would have made to me and to others. And looking forward to the future for the young officers, the argument for both individual and consequent public benefits is shown. I would not presume to try to add to your sources of information as to the almost invariable failures resulting from officers' attempts to husband, and save and invest. My own case was depositing in the First National Bank of Helena, Mont., reputed safe and sound, and A number 1—because it became favorably known to me when stationed in its neighborhood in 1880—and because I ignorantly overestimated the security in a certificate of deposit. In 1896 the bank failed in spite of its continual high financial rating, but of which failure residents of Helena had warning in lapses of the bank unknown to me in distant stations at the time. When the failure came sixteen years' saving had amounted to a little less than the maximum deposit contemplated in the pending legislation. The receiver is now—seven years later—closing the accounts at a loss of about sixty per cent. to depositors. I add no more except my expression again of most thankful appreciation of your generous thought and effort for those who are too often, out of sight out of mind."

The members of the New York Yacht Club on Tuesday evening, March 5, listened to an interesting paper on the U.S. Marine Corps. It was written by Major Gen. Chas. Heywood, commandant of the Corps, and read, in the absence of the General, by his aid, Capt. Henry Leonard, whose empty sleeve, telling of the arm lost in an heroic action at Tien Teen, gave added eloquence to the statements of his chief concerning the brilliant achievements of the military body he has the honor to command. General Heywood could not have chosen a more acceptable representative, but much regret was expressed that temporary illness prevented his presence in person to receive the congratulations of his friends. The paper was a review of the history of the Marine Corps and a general statement of the honorable part they have borne on all occasions of public necessity in peace as well as in war. The existence of a body similar to the Marines was traced back to the time of Darius the Persian, over 500 years B.C. As there was no one present who could remember so far back, there was no disposition to question General Heywood's statements concerning the antiquity of his sea soldiers, and there was hearty concurrence in his statements concerning their useful and honorable service, which American history records. The Congress just adjourned has very properly recognized the value and importance of the Marines, and they now have the strength of a division and are for the first time under the command of a major general. Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., presided at the meeting at the Yacht Club, and after the lecture put to vote a resolution of thanks which was unanimously adopted.

There is continued speculation as to the practical workings of the National Militia Act, and while the War Department is not altogether satisfied with the measure, there is a general belief that it will be amended into proper shape at the next session of Congress. One change has already been proposed in the bill introduced in the House Jan. 26 by Mr. Dick and referred to the Committee on Militia providing for the creation of a militia veteran reserve. The bill authorizes the President to apportion ratably among the various States and territories in a manner to provide for complete organizations a militia reserve not to exceed 98,000 men who shall have served in the organized militia—this reserve to be ready for service when called for. The War Department feels that much depends upon the National Guard in making a success of the new militia act. If there is bickering among the State troops it will be utterly impossible for

the Department to enforce the provisions of the act in a successful manner. Already complaints are being received by the Department from various National Guard organizations that such and such a part of the act does not meet with their approval, and that they would rather not comply with it if it can be prevented.

In view of the tendency in foreign navies toward heavier battleships, the rejection by the Senate of the 16,000 type authorized in the Navy Appropriation act would have been in conflict with the conclusions of naval experts as to what is needed. Germany, France and Russia are all building battleships ranging from 15,000 to 16,000 tons, while England has gone still further and authorized a new type with the enormous displacement of 18,000 tons. Practically the entire hull of this vessel will be clad with armor. She will carry no fewer than twelve guns for projectiles capable of piercing thirty-three inches of armor. Of these guns four are to be 12-inch caliber and eight of 9.2 inch caliber, the latter capable of firing two 380 pound shells a minute. In addition the ship will carry twelve 6-inch guns and her armament as a whole will be more powerful than that of any naval vessel in existence. It is evident from this description that British naval experts do not accept the theory, advanced in some quarters, that we have reached the limit of tonnage and fighting strength in battleship construction.

The fight to succeed Gen. M. I. Ludington as Quartermaster General of the Army is getting to be an exceedingly bitter one on the part of the politicians who are supporting either one of the two most prominent candidates for the billet. It is understood that Senator Proctor, the Acting Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, is urging in the most strenuous manner the appointment of Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, who is originally from Vermont, and that Senator Warren, of Wyoming, another prominent member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has given his unqualified support to Col. Charles F. Humphries, the present Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines. Colonel Humphries is receiving the support of many of his brother officers in the Quartermaster's Department, who think that he is entitled to the billet because of his rank and well known ability.

Arguments by brief have been submitted by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and by the attorneys representing the lieutenants, who recently petitioned that a writ of mandamus be served upon the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General to restore them to what they claim is their rightful lineal rank in the Army. It is understood that a decision will be reached by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in about a week. In case the decision is favorable to the Secretary of War it is understood that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Senate on March 2 Senator Carmack sent to the desk and had read by the Secretary the paragraph concerning him which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 14. In this certain statements of the Senator were characterized as a "wicked libel," a "foul insult to every patriotic man and woman," and a "vile affront to the national sense of truth and justice." We are glad that Mr. Carmack has given us an opportunity to lay these charges before the Senate of the United States.

The President has approved the application for retirement, after more than forty years' service, of Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield. He will haul down his flag on the Chicago at Naples on March 20, and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton. The President has also accepted the resignation of Lieut. Henry H. Ward, the flag lieutenant of Admiral Crowninshield. An attempt was made by the Navy Department to have Lieutenant Ward withdraw his resignation, but without success. Lieutenant Ward entered the Navy Sept. 7, 1889, being appointed from New Jersey.

While the Navy Appropriation shows an increase of \$3,775,500 over that of last year, it is worth noting that the appropriations for the Army, for fortifications, pensions and the Military Academy show a total decrease of \$19,284,013, the item for the Army alone having declined \$13,501,383. Leaving out the decrease of \$5,397,630 in the pension account, the appropriations for military purposes are \$4,418,253 less than they were last year notwithstanding the liberal increase for the enlargement of the Navy. This is a highly creditable showing.

The resignation from the Naval Academy of Midshipman Robert H. Pearson, of New Hampshire, has been finally accepted by the President. He is the young man whose jaw was broken in the fist encounter with Midshipman Thomas G. Blasdel, the culmination of a system of "running," of which Pearson was the chief victim. Superintendent Brownson, it is understood, attempted to get Pearson to withdraw his resignation, but without effect, and as the young man insisted that it be accepted, such action was finally taken this week.

The Vermont, the Kansas and the Minnesota will be the names of the new 16,000 ton battleships authorized by Congress, while the 13,000 ton battleships will be christened the Idaho and the Mississippi.

WHAT A SOLDIER THINKS OF THE CANTEEN.

From San Juan, P.R., Feb. 3, 1903, a correspondent addresses the following communication to the editor of Harper's Weekly: "Sir: Being a constant reader of your paper, in regard to the canteen question, I feel that I am justified in answering the gentleman who wrote a letter, published in your issue on the 3d of January.

"From my point of view he does not know what he is talking about. He has never been a soldier, while I have had that experience. Although I am not a drinking man I heartily approve of the canteen. It is beneficial in many respects to the soldier, which I intend to name. First, it provides many little things that are not issued to the soldiers, such as vegetables, preserves, milk, and other things not provided in the Government ration. I was a soldier in Battery O, 5th U.S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, and many is the time I have relished these extras that I speak of, provided from the dividends of the canteen.

"A soldier could only get credit for \$3, and then he had to wait another month before he could get more. The W. C. T. U. did a very wrong thing when they abolished the canteen; since they have accomplished their purpose, I have seen dives of all sorts spring up like mushrooms, selling vile whiskey, vile beer, and all manner of intoxicants to the soldiers, giving them unlimited credit. When pay-day came around they were standing near the paymaster's table like a crowd of vultures, waiting for the soldier to receive his pay, and he had scarcely seen the color of it before it had vanished into the grog-seller's pocket; and still he is in debt; he has not paid for his wash, nor other more pressing debts; the liquor-seller hounds him for more money; in desperation he takes his best suit of clothes, that he has kept for the various inspections, and gets a loan on it; this also goes to the saloon-keeper. When Saturday inspection comes around he has not got a decent uniform, consequently the officer in charge sentences him to the guardhouse, and takes a month's pay from him besides. This is only one of many scenes that I have witnessed.

"I have have had men under me that, before the canteen bill was enacted, never left the fort. 'Tis true they took an occasional bottle of beer, but were never drunk. Now, those that have not been discharged dishonorably are habitual drunkards, because they were deprived of their occasional bottle. They now fill up, and come rolling in at all hours of the night, and raising all manner of disturbances until they are put in the guardhouse.

"When we were ordered to Porto Rico, and reached here, we established a post exchange, where we kept a sort of beverage called hop ale. It looked like and tasted like beer, but, no matter how much was taken, it never made a man intoxicated. They took that from us, and then the men filled up on the native rum, which can be bought for about thirty cents a bottle (this is the worst kind).

"We buried two men from this stuff, and they would have been living to-day if the canteen had not been denied them. One was a soldier that had served his country for over twenty-three years, and had come to Porto Rico to put in one more enlistment before retiring. But rum was his ruin.

"Another came up to the fort, eyes popping out of his head, face bloated, and scarcely able to walk; he fell on his bunk, and sank into a drunken stupor, rolled out of bed upon the floor, and when some of the men picked him up was in a dying condition. These are all true and I can give you the names, if necessary, and get any abundance of proof that the canteen is beneficial to the soldier.

"The W. C. T. U. is a noble body of women. They have done a lot of good, but I am afraid that they have done more harm than good to the soldiers at home and abroad. They are forever preaching about saving 'mother's boy.' I know a boy when he enlisted he was as innocent as a babe—never swore, never drank, never smoked, used to go to the canteen to get an occasional sandwich. When the canteen was abolished he visited one of those dens that spring up around the different forts, and after running up a bill of over \$50, which he could not pay, he broke open the same saloon and stole a barrel of whiskey, and took to the woods. When found, he was in a dying condition. This is the sad ending of what was a mother's joy, but which turned to a cup of sorrow, through the 'old maids' that call themselves 'The Purity League' of the W. C. T. U.

"In closing, I wish to ask the gentleman whom I am replying, it is not far better to keep the intoxicated soldier home, instead of letting him parade the streets and disgracing the uniform he wears? Let the W. C. T. U. leave the soldiers alone. There is more work for them than they can accomplish without meddling with the soldiers, and taking their little extras from them, and when they give the canteen back to the Army, there will be less dissatisfaction than there is at present."

Yours truly,

G. L. HISCOCK.

Formerly Corporal, Battery O, Fifth Artillery, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to the letter published in your paper recently, signed H. L. Bridwell, in regard to the coats of arms lately selected by the Secretary of War for use in the Army and Navy Department. I wish to add my voice to the protest therein made. When the Department of the Treasury, through the operations of the Tarnsey act, are making such noticeable improvements in the architecture of the Public Buildings erected under its requirements, as well as in those made in the office of the supervision architect during the last three or four years; when the same Tarnsey act has so recommended itself by its successful workings that it is soon to be extended to cover the plans for smaller buildings, it seems as though in another and kindred department that it was too late a day for such a regrettable and mistaken step to be really carried out. Possibly it is one of the drawbacks that must be a part of a democratic form of government that no regard is to be given to the esthetic or artistic possibilities always at hand in the progress of a usual routine of carrying on its business, but it hardly seems necessary that such should be the case. Yet this is so in this country, although no other government is apparently not alive to these same possibilities and eager to avail itself of them. Even the little country of Switzerland devotes more attention, or at least produces more of a result, in this direction than does the United States.

Look at the beautiful designs for stamps in common

use in France, not to mention the money of that country, which in its silver form is now the most beautiful and decorative of any money in existence and some pieces are certainly worthy of being placed beside the best efforts of medal-makers of the much vaunted period of the Italian renaissance. The franc and two-franc pieces lately issued, designed by O. Roty, are of the highest possible artistic merit, and certainly are as admirable in meeting the necessary practical requirements as any of the hideous pieces which the people of our country have to handle daily. We have made a few futile and misdirected efforts to secure good designs for the paper money, but although each attempt has been heralded by a lot of newspaper advertising the results have been so bad that even the public who most notoriously take their thoughts and ideas ready made from the newspapers have refused to be convinced, and merely find some momentary amusement from such freakish details as the resemblance of a seal or eagle to a donkey's head when viewed in a certain position. It is certainly time that some sort of an advisory board were selected to supervise and control the thoughtless actions of a nation that is as yet in its artistic swaddling clothes, and so guard it from making the "breaks" before the world, that are ludicrous as some of the ideas at which its people themselves are amused when sprung by its western politicians. These mistakes are the fault of the national development, as a whole, and not of the individuals who carelessly perpetrate them. If they realized that there was a large, cultivated and appreciative audience at hand to applaud any artistic successes carried out by any of the departments in whatever line, the result would be as naturally and carefully considered as it is now entirely disregarded. Nothing is so stimulating as the knowledge that success will be appreciated, in whatever direction it is evidenced. If then, the American people or any portion of them having authority of position in matters artistic, should place themselves on record in this matter immediately called to our attention, or in regard to any other subject of the same class and apparent unimportance, both the departments of the Government, and the general public would be awakened to a sense of their importance that at present they may be pardoned for overlooking or failing to appreciate.

An amusing and architectural instance of a similar case that is now being much discussed is before us in Washington itself. The alteration and additions to the White House that are now progressing have been discussed almost yearly, and always the architects of the country have had their fears aroused that some one of the many wild and woolly ideas that were being exploited would be carried out. At last the present administration, through whatever cause it may be, have actually undertaken the work and the country is now hearing wild rumors from the people at Washington about the appearance of the building. Whatever the final result may prove to be, those responsible for the placing of the work in the hands of the selected firm of architects may be at least conscious that they availed themselves of the best talent at their disposal before undertaking the matter. It may be that the architects were too much confined and held down by the requirements of these same people to allow of a successful result, or it is quite as likely and much more probable that the work, as being carried out, is of a grade above the art-comprehension of the average newspaper correspondents. As a matter of fact—beautiful as the exterior of the White House was, the interior could not well have been hurt by any changes it would be possible to make.

Why may not the matter of an appropriate and artistic insignia for the military departments be left in the hands of one of the competent designers available, or if the Government prefers, as it seems to, the competitive means of reaching a decision, allow the capable artists and decorative designers of the country an opportunity to combine the inherited symbols in an appropriate and dignified artistic whole? In which case it would be necessary to leave the selection from the submitted designs in the hands of a competent and authoritative jury. No more inspiring problem than that presented by a coat of arms for the United States could be imagined.

FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN.

WARRANT OFFICERS VS. CIVILIAN CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your esteemed paper of Feb. 21, 1903, one "P. Q. M. Sergeant," suggested, in the interest of the Service, that the sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff be appointed warrant officers with increased salary—say \$75 per month—minus the allowances of clothing and rations, and that the number of such warrant officers be increased. How was this to be accomplished? He says, by diminishing the number of civilian clerks whose salaries range from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year.

Judging from the "P. Q. M. Sergeant's" plea one is led to infer that he is stationed at a post where the civilian clerk, or clerks, receive in compensation between \$1,200 and \$1,800 annually. There are this day in the quartermaster's department civilian clerks—connected with the War Department for twenty and twenty-five years—who receive less than \$1,800, and who outclass a dozen post quartermaster sergeants combined at any and all times. It would not improve the Service one jot were a thousand appointed warrant officers to take the place of civilian clerks. Quite the reverse. Were there more quartermaster sergeants and fewer civilian clerks still more incomplete and incorrect papers would be returned for explanation, and more mistakes—often costly ones—would be made.

Post quartermaster sergeants, real efficient and reliable ones, ought in justice to receive a higher salary, and this in spite of the good "P. Q. M. Sergeant," who has the interest of the Service at heart, and who would dismiss the civilian clerks weighed down by \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum. Do not disregard the civilian clerk who is not obliged to salute nor stand at attention. This means much in the scale of facts.

LESS THAN \$1,000.

POST NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Feb. 12 "Q. M. Sergeant" expressed, in substance, my thoughts regarding the post non-commissioned staff, as it now exists. I can only hope to add a few words to what has already been said.

It is known that in the earlier days, when the non-com. staff grade came into existence, that it was a grade largely to be conferred as a reward upon faithful, well-trying and deserving soldiers, and did not, in those days carry with it the requirements of extensive service in all cases, as later devolved upon it. At first most were appointed without examination, but in course

of time an examination became necessary, in nearly all cases, before appointment.

A careful look at G.O. No. 25, A.G.O., March 14, 1902, will give any one a thorough idea of the present day requirements for a soldier who hopes to get an appointment as commissary sergeant. He must establish to the examining board his good character for integrity, intelligence, and temperance; he must possess a sufficient knowledge of subsistence regulations, subsistence manual, general regulations, arithmetic, preparation of papers, penmanship, orthography, and must be possessed of a general education satisfactory to the same board.

From the foregoing it seems to me that the "non-com. staff" has changed from a "grade" for the man, to men for the "grade." I believe that records would show that at least ninety-eight per cent. of the entire non-commissioned staff have served honestly and faithfully, and have proven themselves faithful servants to their country. The extensive duties performed by them since 1898 in foreign and in home service have been favorably endorsed, I am sure, by all staff and acting staff officers under whom any one of them has served.

I believe, also, that any commissioned officer who has been detailed to act in either staff department, at home or in foreign service, would give every encouragement possible to an act which would give the post non-com. staff more pay and a higher status. To make them warrant officers with pay at \$75 per month would add a degree of dignity to their position which would ease the relation which necessarily must exist between them and the commissioned officers under whom they serve, and best of all, would be a reasonable payment for service rendered. It is hoped that this subject will be noted by some one in a position to come to our aid.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

WARRANT OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our Navy has the grade of warrant officer at a salary of \$1,200 per annum and certain allowances. It seems to me that if this grade was created in the Army, thus providing a substantial reward for the tried and efficient soldier, the result would be of material benefit to the Service, as well as the enlisted man. The result of the creation of this grade in the Naval Service would certainly lead us to think so, anyhow. Nearly all of the European armies have this grade; and if we are to pattern after them in the small things, why not in the case of the enlisted man—in something that would benefit his position socially and financially. The regimental and post non-commissioned staff should by all means be warrant officers. It is a rank injustice to these worthy men that their interests have been so neglected.

If the grade of warrant officer was created, and one assigned to each company, troop, or battery, said warrant officer to be eligible for commission in any Volunteer force that may hereafter be organized, it would not only provide a substantial reward for the tried and efficient soldier, but would be an inducement to the better class of young men to enter the Army, and provide the Government at all times with material for an efficient force of Volunteer officers, both for line and staff duties, each having a thorough knowledge of the workings of his own particular branch of the Service, from whom the highest state of efficiency could be expected and required; something that is impossible from the Volunteer appointee from civil life.

A man, to be eligible for a warrant, should not be over 35 years or under 25 years of age, and should be required to serve at least one full enlistment; and should be required to be of the same high character as is required of candidates for commissions.

AN ENLISTED MAN.

THE COLLAR ORNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a late issue of the JOURNAL you published a letter in regard to the new collar insignia to be worn by officers. I agree with the writer that it was a mistake to do away with the letters "U. S." and substitute the coat of arms, which is meaningless to most people. It can not be recognized at a distance of three yards, and is not the least artistic when worn on the collar.

National Guard officers will now wear the coat of arms of their State, which in most cases can hardly be distinguished from the national coat of arms. Or they will even wear one identical with it. Already a military organization in New York State has adopted a cap identical with ours.

Of course the wearing of the eagle should be prohibited for any but officers in the Service of the United States, but it is not. The Regular Army officer is now robbed of the one distinctive part of his uniform which could not be copied, the letters U. S. Why should we not wear them?

REGULAR ARMY.

DON'T WANT PORTO RICANS.

San Juan, P.R., Feb. 17, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your valuable paper of Jan. 31 I read an item referring to Senator Foraker's amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, which would grant to the natives of Porto Rico the privilege of going to the Naval Academy. I believe I voice the sentiments of both officers and men of the Navy in saying that it is as foolish as it is uncalled for. There are plenty of aspirants for the Naval Academy in the States, and they are better qualified in numerous ways than either Porto Ricans or Filipinos. There are many of us who would think twice before re-enlisting, to serve under a Porto Rican officer.

M. H. G.

The Swedes of New York and the cities along the Jersey shore are planning a monster demonstration on July 31 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of John Ericsson's birth and the tenth anniversary of the raising of his statue in Battery Park. The day is always observed by the Swedes, but this year the celebration will be of unusual scope. The principal feature of the program for the day will be the unveiling of the new statue of Ericsson given to the city by the sculptor, Jonathan Scott Hartley. At a meeting of delegates from thirty Swedish organizations these gentlemen were selected to take charge of the work: Andrew Ericsson, president; Emil F. Johnson and Carl Bruno, vice-presidents; John Rosen and Henry Staberg, secretaries, and Charles K. Johansen, treasurer.

DELAY IN WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

It is a significant coincidence that just now when Congress is manifestly disposed to vote liberal appropriations for projects of naval expenditure, the delay of work on warships at present in process of construction should become a matter of undisguised anxiety to the Government. The President has plainly disclosed his dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, and his feeling is shared not only by the Secretary of the Navy, but by many prominent officers of the Service. A few simple facts will show that this feeling has considerable warrant. Of forty-one naval vessels under construction, including nine battleships, six armored cruisers and nine protected cruisers, only two are up to contract requirements in the matter of time, and those two are battleships which are only one per cent. completed. All the others are behind the contract time all the way from seven months, as in the case of the cruiser Colorado, to forty-two months, as in the case of the torpedo boat Tingey. The period of delay on seven battleships ranges from twelve to thirty months; on six armored cruisers from seven to sixteen months and on nine protected cruisers from eight to nineteen months. The delay on vessels of smaller types is still greater. The tardy work thus disclosed is particularly unfortunate at this time, when the administration, Congress and the country at large are all heartily in favor of a broad and continuous policy of naval construction, provided assurances are given that it shall be successfully executed. It is only by following such a policy that the Navy can be increased along lines which shall insure the essentials of homogeneity and efficiency, thus responding to the nation's needs on the sea. Consequently, if it should appear that our American shipbuilders were unable or unwilling to meet the requirements of that policy, the result would be an enforced modification, if not virtual abandonment, of a constructive program which trained experts recognize as vital to national interests.

It is only simple justice, therefore, to point out that the builders are not wholly to blame for the delay in completing the vessels now in their yards. Under instructions from the President, the Secretary of the Navy has instituted a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and the result of that investigation is shown in a report prepared by Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, which we received last week but could not make room for. In transmitting this report to the President, Secretary Moody calls attention to the fact that all contracts for warships provide that penalties for non-completion within the specified period shall not be enforced when they are caused by the act of the Government, or by fire, or water, or any strike, or by circumstances beyond the control of the contractor, and he adds that for several years past every application of contractors for extension of time on contracts has been accompanied by statements, substantiated by Government officers, showing that the delays incurred have been due to these excepted causes. Admiral Bowles states that the delays in the construction of United States vessels may in general be attributed to one or more of the following causes: Inadequate plans; changes in the disposition of armor or armament, or in the details of the designs after the award of the contract; delays in delivery of armor and ordnance; delays due to Government inspection; delays due to slowness of delivery of steel and other structural materials by sub-contractors; delays due to inadequate facilities or insufficient ability in the contractors' technical staff; delays due to an inadequate supply of skilled workmen. In discussing these various causes Admiral Bowles deprecates the haste with which contract plans for vessels have hitherto been prepared by the Department, this haste meaning that in many cases many important matters of detail have been left to be adjusted after the contracts were awarded, the result being delay instead of expedition in completing the ship. Delay has also frequently been caused by great structural changes or changes in the arrangement of armor and armament after the signing of contracts. Delays from such causes, Admiral Bowles contends, may be greatly diminished by a refusal to adopt experimental propositions for incorporation into designs which have been properly elaborated, and changes of importance made only when it is clear that if such changes were not made the vessel would be distinctly inferior in its fighting qualities. Tardy deliveries of armor and ordnance have been fruitful causes of delay and are likely to cause serious trouble with regard to the ships now building. Our system of Government inspection of warships being more rigorous than that of any other nation, in that it applies to both vessels and material, together with criticism of plans, is another frequent cause of delay. This method of inspection necessarily tends toward slower construction, but it is believed that the delay incident thereto will be considerably reduced by a system recently introduced, under which contractors are required to make monthly reports setting forth all causes of tardiness in work. Admiral Bowles deals most earnestly with delays due to slow deliveries of steel and other structural materials by sub-contractors, for which, of course, the shipbuilders are in no way responsible. These tardy deliveries, affecting nearly all large vessels under contracts dating since 1898, are attributed partly to the reluctance of steel manufacturers to devote their plants to work for the Government, partly to the inadequacy of their plants and partly to the fact that builders are forbidden by law to use foreign-made steel in constructing American warships.

Two or three other points urged by Admiral Bowles are worthy of serious attention. He is flatly opposed to the practice of awarding contracts for naval vessels to firms lacking the necessary facilities for building them. He recalls the fact that certain firms that received orders for small vessels in 1898 were virtually unable to compete with their more powerful rivals, whose larger facilities, more efficient technical staff and broader financial resources gave them an almost insuperable advantage. It is interesting to observe that Admiral Bowles is equally opposed to the custom of allowing a bonus to shipbuilders for completing warships in less than the contract period. This custom, he maintains, might hasten the completion of one ship, but that would be only by giving it priority over all the others under contract, with the result that both the builder and the Government would suffer in the long run. The policy of offering a bonus for completion at a date earlier than the end of the contract period, the Admiral continues, would be not unlikely to involve the Government in suits for the payment of such bonuses without the vessels being hastened in delivery in case there should be any delay on the part of the Government or failure to deliver at an early date the armor,

ordnance, and other things which the Government has to furnish in order to complete the contract. Admiral Bowles makes the point that the eagerness of the Government for the quick delivery of vessels has led to the fixing of an insufficient contract period for their completion. "In my opinion," he adds, "the period allowed for construction should be such as to enable the Government to impose the penalties called for by the contract in case of delay by the contractors, provided it had itself fulfilled the requirements as to delivery of armor and ordnance necessary to complete the work."

In spite, however, of the admitted delay in warship construction in the United States, there is some comfort in the assurances that we are not much worse off in this respect than England and Germany. The greater apparent speed of ship construction in England is due to the fact that time is usually reckoned from the time the keel is laid until delivery of a contract-built ship. Such vessels are delivered in a very incomplete condition, and are afterwards subjected to their trials and supplied with their guns and mountings and a large amount of their equipment at the Government dock yards. The actual time from the date of contract to the date of first commissioning of the English battleship Russell, to be commissioned this month, is four years and one month, and that is the time which should be compared with the period of construction usually given for our vessels, which averages for the ten battle ships already completed four years and eight months. In the German navy the battleship Wittelsbach, the keel of which was laid Sept. 30, 1899, and which was probably ordered several months previous to that date, has not yet been placed in service. Admiral Bowles believes that "in general, contractors for Government vessels have used and are using the very best efforts within their several means and abilities to complete their contracts in the shortest practicable time, an object which is most obviously to their own advantage in reducing the final cost." That the Government has done its best to insure prompt deliveries of naval vessels admits of no doubt whatever. And while present conditions are not at all satisfactory, there is good reason to expect an early improvement. The demand for merchant vessels is falling off, and that means a large force of skilled workmen available for employment in building warships. The increase in the personnel of the Navy will soon afford a larger corps of constructors. The great steel makers are enlarging their plants, and that will insure more speedy deliveries of armor. Finally, the people and their representatives in Congress demand a greater Navy, and that means that they shall have it in spite of all obstacles. Altogether, therefore, the outlook isn't half as disheartening as it may appear.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT WELLS.

The court-martial of which Comdr. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., was president, for the trial of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., charged with neglect of duty incident to the loss of the tug Leyden, concluded its work at Newport, R.I., on March 2.

Lieutenant Wells is charged with allowing the Leyden to be stranded through failing to take soundings, when in a dangerous proximity to land although it was foggy, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Navy. At the first session of the court, on Feb. 26, the accused pleaded not guilty, and presented Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., as his counsel.

The first witness and the principal one for the prosecution was Gunner James Donald, U.S.N., who was executive and deck officer on the Leyden, when she stranded. In the course of his testimony he stated that a heavy gale was blowing from the southeast and the sea was running very high. A bearing was taken from Montauk by estimating distances and it was plotted on the chart of 10:20. No soundings whatever were taken. It was said that slight changes in courses were made because of the heavy seas which were running.

Courses were steered by standard compass with deviations considered. The positions plotted at noon were the results of dead reckoning; they could not have taken soundings owing to the heavy seas and winds which caused the boat to roll heavily and which would render the heaving of the lead impossible. They had on board light leads, of only seven and nine fathoms. The depths of the water were from 11 to 12 fathoms.

The court asked if soundings could have been made at noon or subsequently. The answer was no, as the vessel was rolling from 40 to 45 degrees. Witness stated that precautions were taken to catch the sound of the siren at Block Island. The quartermaster was given a megaphone, and two others were put on watch, without success.

Gunner Donald testified that he had been going to sea for nineteen years and eight months, and observed no carelessness or negligence in the navigation of the Leyden. He was asked if in his opinion the stranding was due to any circumstance, or set of circumstances, other than a failure to take soundings, the answer was "yes," and upon being requested to explain, he said that he believed the disaster was due to the wind and sea.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., identified certain courses plotted on a chart. He was asked to estimate what the last course of the Leyden would have been with relation to Block Island without a consideration of the force of the current, and he replied that the Leyden would have cleared by one and three-eighths miles.

During the session of the court on Feb. 27 Lieutenant Wells introduced Lieut. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N., as assistant counsel.

Chief Master-at-Arms Gaddell, who was quartermaster, and assistant deck officer of the Leyden, testified that soundings might have been taken, but with great difficulty, when Montauk Point was in sight. He was positive that no true soundings could have been taken when the course of the Leyden was changed at noon. In answer to the court he said that they had a hand lead and a deep sea lead of 25 pounds on board. Gunner Donald upon being recalled denied that there was a 25 pound lead on board the Leyden.

Chief Master-at-Arms Johnson, who was boatswain's mate on the Leyden, corroborated Gaddell in his statement that there was a 25 pound lead on board. He did not think soundings could have been taken because there was no place from which a man could stand. He did not think at noon when the course was changed to the north that soundings could have been taken either by stopping the ship and heading her up to the sea, as the seas would break over her and her position would be very dangerous.

Chief Mach. Michael Walsh did not think soundings could have been taken. The weather was the roughest he ever saw. Capt. Robert K. Wright, an attorney-at-law, and now a master mariner in command of the steam yacht Nourmahal, owned by Col. John Jacob Astor, said he had not used the lead for three years, although he always had it ready, because he did not think it of much

value. He did not think he could depend upon soundings or even get any with a ship rolling 25 to 30 degrees. Under cross-examination he said that soundings obtained even with the probable error either way would be of some value.

The court asked him, if soundings taken that afternoon when the course was changed to north even if two fathoms out of the way would not indicate that land was being approached. He answered not until the ship was on the beach. The court continuing, asked Captain Wright to suppose himself in command of the Leyden and unfamiliar with the locality and sighted Montauk Point, would he not have tried to get soundings?

He said he would have done so, but if he would have obtained them, he did not think they would have been of much value. Continuing his answer, he said having seen Montauk Point he would have considered that departure sufficiently fixed and not knowing any more of the currents than Lieutenant Wells did he believed he would have fetched upon Block Island just where the Leyden did. He made a statement that the direction and force of the currents in the neighborhood were different from any that were laid down in the reference books.

Capt. John O'Neill, commanding the tug Solicitor, corroborated in every detail that given by Captain Wright. He said he never used the lead. In navigating the locality of Point Judith and Block Island, in which he had long been experienced, he got a point of departure and ran on time. In regard to taking soundings from small vessels in 10 or 15 fathoms, he said none could be got. He believed it was detrimental to try to get them. Stopping ship would result in her going to leeward much more than could be figured for and the consequence would be that you would get way off your reckoning.

DESERTIONS FROM THE MAINE.

A number of desertions took place from the U.S.S. Maine, at Newport News, Va., Feb. 28, and a fight took place with a number of disorderly seaman and the police, in which the latter, it is said, submitted to a considerable pounding rather than precipitate further trouble by shooting.

During the fight the police assert that the crew of the Maine assembled on deck, threw eggs, potatoes and other missiles at the policemen, the officers of the ship, according to the police, having no control apparently over them.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commanding the Maine in an official report of the trouble under date of March 2, says:

"Eighteen men are absent without leave, having left ship while in dock. No one was shot or shot at."

"I would further state that, while in the dry dock with about 650 men on board, with but few petty officers of any experience, we had about the usual trouble experienced with vessels in dock, especially when such dock is situated in a private yard."

"The principal cause of the trouble was the situation of the sinks, which were out of sight of the ship about one-quarter of a mile away, and behind vessels in process of construction. As many sentries as could be spared were posted and a master-at-arms stationed at the sinks. The number of men allowed ashore at any one time was limited as much as possible. It was, of course, an easy matter for the men to leave the yard or to get liquor."

"The only disturbance was on Saturday, Feb. 28, about 5:30 p.m., after the dock had been partially flooded. On account of the heavy wind the ship could not be taken out. At the time mentioned, the police of this city brought three men for whom rewards had been offered to the ship. When near the bow of the vessel, these men turned on the policemen and commenced a fight. This is a usual play to the 'gallery' of shipmates. The men on board commenced to yell and shout at the police. I immediately went to quarters, but the noise had been considerably quieted by the executive officer and the Marine Guard, which had been sent forward to disperse the men. The trouble was over within a few minutes."

"While the Marine Guard was forward, the policemen came and asked for assistance, but before the Marines could be brought aft, the men in question, having lost their audience, came on board quietly. There was no further trouble. Sentries were posted around the ship as a matter of precaution."

"We have now eighteen men absent without leave, mostly coal passers. One of the eighteen is a boatswain's mate, second class, who left the ship after we came out of the dock. The proper disciplinary measures have been taken with the men concerned."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has been informed of the return of the Nanshan and Zafiro from Labuan, Island of Borneo, to Cavite. The vessels accompanied the Kentucky and one or two other ships of the squadron on a short tour among the islands to the south of the Philippines, and were of much assistance in maintaining a good supply of provisions and fresh water. After leaving Labuan the New Orleans sailed for Singapore, where she will remain but a short time. The health of the ships of the Asiatic Station is reported good without exception.

The new battleship Maine has been docked in the fine drydock belonging to the Newport News Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, at Newport News, for the purpose of preparing the bottom of the ship for sea. Some slight overhauling will be done to a few of the underwater valves during the stay in dock.

The Chicago, Cincinnati, and Machias have sailed from Algiers en route for Messina, where they will remain but a short time and will then proceed farther east, making calls at the various Spanish and French ports as far up "The Straits" as the Adriatic.

At last there seems a good prospect for the completion of the big drydock at the League Island Navy Yard, the contract having been let to the G. M. Schofield Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. This firm was the lowest bidder at the recent competition, and it is anticipated that this fine dock will be ready for occupancy early in 1905. This dock will fill a long felt want, and will be the largest drydock on the coast with the exception of the big dock at the works of the Newport News Company.

According to a statement issued by the Navy Department, showing the large vessels of the Navy, the United States has nine first class battleships built and ten building; one first class battleship built; two armored cruisers built, and eight building, and fourteen protected cruisers built and nine building.

The new monitor Nevada arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., March 5, from the yards of her builders at Bath, Me., and was placed in commission under Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. She will remain at Portsmouth some time to fit out for service.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Pensacola Fla.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at Pensacola Feb. 23.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived at Pensacola March 2.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At San Juan.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed March 4 from New Orleans for Pensacola.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Sailed March 4 from La Guayra for San Juan.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Culebra.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. At San Juan.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton ordered to command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Arrived at Messina Feb. 23.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Messina Feb. 23.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Messina Feb. 23.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Algiers March 4.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Montevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed March 4 from Montevideo for Talcahuano.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed March 4 from Montevideo for Talcahuano.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at Port of Spain March 3.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunter. At Amapala.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Amapala.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Amapala.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Arrived at Amapala Feb. 23.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutula, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. Arrived at Singapore March 1.
RAINBOW, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) At Cavite.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Woosung.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Arrived at Brisbane March 3.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Hong Kong.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Hong Kong.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Mar. 3 from Saigon for Hong Kong. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.
SATURN (collier, merchant officers and crew). Sailed March 6 from Hong Kong for San Francisco.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Uraga.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). Sailed Feb. 24 from Labuan for Cavite.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. Arrived at Zamboanga Feb. 3.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Arrived at Canton March 2.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.

SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. Arrived at Zamboanga Feb. 3.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Francis Boughter. Sailed March 2 from Swatow for Fuchau.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, & C.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. Sailed March 2 from San Juan for Boston.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Placed in commission March 2 at Mare Island.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Boston. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. At Norfolk. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Feb. 23 from Port Antonio for Esanada de Mora. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At New York Yard. Has been ordered out of commission.
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, Arrived at New Suffolk March 4.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
HOUOUIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. H.I. Address Honolulu.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at Mobile Feb. 27. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leuzie. At Newport News. Address there.
MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At Philadelphia.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Yorktown. Address Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At New York. Will be attached to European Station.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk Yard.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). At Philadelphia.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Arrived at San Francisco March 4.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Arrived at Santa Cruz del Sur Feb. 30. Address care Postmaster, New York.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address Pensacola.
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington. Address there.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. Sailed March 3 from Sausalito on cruise.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. At Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert B. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Boatwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTAE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
BARRY, Arrived at Annapolis March 4.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at Norfolk Feb. 27.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla). At Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING,

ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE and WARDEN.
The BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON in commission in reserve.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.
MCKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail, Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, N.Y.
MOCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.
STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Host. At Annapolis.
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk, Va.
WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Chas. E. Fox. At Coronado Beach, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed Feb. 23 from Port of Spain for Basse Terre, St. Christopher. Itinerary is as follows: Due at Basse Terre, St. Christopher, March 7, 1903; leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Thilman. Sailed March 5 from New London for Newport.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at Kingston Mar. 2. Itinerary: Leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23, leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 6. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at Key West March 5. Address all mail care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay. At Yorktown.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 27. Itinerary of the Monongahela follows: Leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 23, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Pensacola March 2. Address care Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Yorktown March 2.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed March 5 from Charleston for Port Monroe. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, At Boston. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER, At Bermuda. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR, Sailed March 5 from Port Said for Malta. Address care Postmaster, New York.
HANNIBAL, Sailed March 3 from Charleston for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON, Sailed March 4 from Bermuda for Boston. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS, Arrived at Pensacola March 4. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS, Sailed March 2 from Havana for Boston. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO, Sailed Feb. 23 from Colombo for Aden. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
STERLING, Sailed March 2 from Newport for Baltimore via New London. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station Fish Hawk, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle. San Diego, Cal.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FERRENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex. Capt. O. D. Myrick.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga. Capt. J. F. Wm.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y. Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.
M'ULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal. Capt. W. C. Coulson.
McLANE—At Key West, Fla. Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon. Capt. W. A. Falling.
RUSH—At Seattle, Wash. Capt. C. C. Fengar.
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass. Capt. H. B. Rogers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La. 1st Lieut. H. Emery.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOW—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. B. E. Maguire.
WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 23.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Asst. Paym. William T. Gray, to be a paymaster from Jan. 19, 1903, vice Hunt, promoted.
Medical Insp. James R. Wagnere, to be a medical director from Jan. 20, 1903, vice Winslow, retired.

Nominations received by the Senate March 2, 1903.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Midshipman Clayton M. Simmers, to be an assistant

naval constructor from Feb. 23, 1903 (subject to the examination), to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 23, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl, to be a commander from July 11, 1902 (subject to the examination), vice Logan, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) David W. Todd, to be a lieutenant from Sept. 1, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Safford, resigned.

Lieut. (junior grade) John V. Klemann, to be a lieutenant from Sept. 16, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Morris, deceased.

Lieut. Harry Hall, to be a lieutenant commander from Sept. 17, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Nicholson, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Henry V. Butler, to be a lieutenant from Sept. 17, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Simpson, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) James J. Raby, to be a lieutenant from Sept. 24, 1902 (subject to examination), vice McKethan, retired.

Lieut. Edwards F. Leiper, to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 1, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Bronaugh, deceased.

Lieut. (junior grade) James E. Walker, to be a lieutenant from Oct. 1, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Leiper, promoted.

Lieut. William H. Alderice, to be a lieutenant commander from Nov. 7, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Viner, promoted.

Lieut. Louis S. Van Duser, to be a lieutenant commander from Nov. 21, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Moore, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Cassius B. Barnes, to be a lieutenant from Nov. 21, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Sims, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Kenneth M. Bennett, to be a lieutenant from Nov. 21, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Van Duser, promoted.

Lieut. William J. Maxwell, to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 2, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Reynolds, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) John F. Marshall, Jr., to be a lieutenant from Jan. 2, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Montgomery, resigned.

Lieut. John F. Luby, to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 4, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Barton, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ernest F. Eckhardt, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 4, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Luby, promoted.

Comdr. Holland N. Stevenson, to be a captain from Feb. 10, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Webster, retired.

Lieut. Comdr. George H. Peters, to be a commander from Feb. 10, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Stevenson, promoted.

Lieut. Wilson W. Buchanan, to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 2, 1902, vice Veeder, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Thomas D. Parker, to be a lieutenant from Feb. 10, 1903, vice Dewey, promoted.

Lieut. (J.G.) Jonas H. Holden, to be a lieutenant from Feb. 14, 1903, vice Mallory, retired.

Paym. Charles M. Ray, to be a pay inspector from July 1, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Rand, promoted.

Asst. Paym. Arthur H. Cathcart, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Sept. 9, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Potter, promoted.

Asst. Paym. Eugene F. Hall, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Sept. 23, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Lukesh, promoted.

Pay Insp. James E. Cann, to be a pay director from Jan. 5, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Bacon, retired.

Asst. Paym. William T. Wallace, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 5, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Balthis, promoted.

Passed Asst. Paym. Charles Conrad, to be a paymaster from Jan. 11, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Carpenter, promoted.

Asst. Paym. Victor S. Jackson, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 11, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Conrad, promoted.

Paym. Livingston Hunt, to be a pay inspector from Jan. 19, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Frazer, promoted.

Asst. Paym. John R. Sanford, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 19, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Gray, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Henry E. Odell, to be a passed assistant surgeon from Nov. 8, 1902 (subject to examination), to fill a vacancy.

Asst. Surg. James S. Taylor, to be a passed assistant surgeon from Nov. 8, 1902 (subject to examination), to fill a vacancy.

P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, to be a surgeon from Nov. 23, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Crawford, resigned.

Surg. David O. Lewis, to be a medical inspector from Jan. 4, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Stephenson, retired.

P. A. Surg. Adrian R. Alfred, to be a surgeon from Jan. 4, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Lewis, promoted.

Surg. Howard E. Ames, to be a medical inspector from Jan. 20, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Waggener, promoted.

P. A. Surg. John E. Page, to be a surgeon from Jan. 20, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Ames, promoted.

Med. Insp. Thomas H. Streets, to be a medical director from Jan. 31, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Hawke, retired.

Surg. Frank Anderson, to be a medical inspector from Jan. 31, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Streets, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Middleton S. Guest, to be a surgeon from Jan. 31, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Anderson, promoted.

Pay Insp. Stephen Rand, to be a pay director from July 1, 1902, vice Hendee, retired.

To be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy.

John Halligan, Jr., William C. Watts, George L. Smith, Wilbur G. Briggs, Fletcher L. Sheffield, Ralph N. Marble, Jr., Henry C. Dinger, Lyman A. Cotten, Edward Woods, Louis Shane, Alexander N. Mitchell, Edward W. McIntyre, Frank L. Pinney, William P. Cronan, Ulysses S. Macy, Zeno E. Briggs, William T. Tarrant, Walter B. Tardy, William B. Wells, Clarence A. Abele, Thomas L. Johnson, Yancey S. Williams, Edward T. Constien, George T. Pettigill, John A. Schofield, George C. Sweet, Frank T. Evans, Morris H. Brown, David C. Hanrahan, John F. Babcock, John S. Graham, Charles P. Nelson, Walter G. Roper.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 27.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Chief Engineer David Smith, retired, to be chief engineer on the retired list, with rank of rear admiral, from March 3, 1899.

Lieut. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, to be a captain on the retired list, from Feb. 21, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1903.

Midshipmen John W. Woodruff and Ralph M. Griswold, to be assistant naval constructors from Feb. 12, 1903, to fill vacancies.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3.

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Major Paul St. C. Murphy, to be a lieutenant colonel from March 2, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Russell, retired.

Capt. Franklin J. Moses, to be a major from March 2, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Murphy, promoted.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, to be a captain from March 2, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Moses, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles T. Westcott, Jr., to be a first lieutenant from March 2, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Rittenhouse, promoted.

First lieutenants to be captains from March 2, 1903.

Thomas F. Lyons, George Van Orden, James T. Bootes, Ernest E. West, William G. Powell.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants from March 2, 1903.

Sidney W. Brewster, Paul E. Chamberlin, Douglas C. McDougal, Albert N. Brunzell, Presley M. Rixley, Jr., Theodore E. Backstrom, Louis G. Miller, Daniel W. Blake, William H. Pritchett, Frank C. Lander, Thomas H. Brown.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes, to be a chaplain with the rank of captain from March 2, 1903, vice McAllister, retired.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, to be a chaplain with the rank of commander from March 2, 1903, vice Hoes, promoted.

Paym. John A. Mudd, to be a pay inspector from Feb. 27, 1903 (subject to examination), vice Sullivan, suspended from promotion.

Midshipman Clayton M. Simmers, to be an assistant naval constructor from Feb. 23, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Benjamin H. Dorsey, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon from March 2, 1903, to fill a vacancy existing.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 27.—Capt. F. A. Cook, detached duty as member Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington Yard, etc., and granted six months' sick leave.

Lieut. W. McQuinn, detached Bainbridge; to home and one month's leave.

Lieut. D. W. Knox, detached duty connection with torpedo boats in commission in reserve, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Bainbridge.

Lieut. S. M. Strite, detached treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Midshipman N. K. Perry, detached Wisconsin; to Bennington.

Midshipman B. Y. Rhodes, orders of Feb. 17, 1903, modified; to Nevada when commissioned.

Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough (retired), detached Arkansas; continue other duties.

Pay Insp. H. E. Drury, additional duty on Nevada.

Asst. Paym. S. B. Barber, to Independence, Mare Island, Cal., March 6, 1903, for temporary duty for instruction, thence to Alert, March 16, 1903.

Asst. Paym. F. H. Lemly, to Arkansas.

Asst. Paym. R. Spear, detached Alert, and continue other duties.

Carp. J. D. Griffin, detached Maine; continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. J. T. West, detached Puritan; to Washington, D.C., March 6, 1903, for examination for retirement; thence home and wait orders.

Sailmaker H. Hansen (retired), detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to home.

FEB. 28.—Midshipman J. W. Woodruff, detached Don Juan de Austria; to Wabash, special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Midshipman C. M. Simmers, detached Don Juan de Austria; to Wabash, special instruction in naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Surg. C. Biddle, detached Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr., detached Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N.Y., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surg. J. C. Byrnes, orders Feb. 25, 1903, revoked. Detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Surg. O. Diehl, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Oregon, via steamer Coptic, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook, detached Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Nevada.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Asst. Surg. E. S. Dean, to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. R. L. Sutton, to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. B. Mearns, to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N.Y.

Pay Insp. J. B. Carpenter, commissioned Jan. 11, 1903.

Mate R. J. Keating, detached Alabama; to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Clk. C. E. Dobson, appointed Feb. 23, 1903, for duty in the general storekeeper's office, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MARCH 1.—Sunday.

MARCH 2.—Capt. L. C. Logan, additional duty as member of Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, detached command Barry; to Kearsarge.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, detached Inla de Luzon; to home and granted two months' sick leave.

Paym. P. V. Mohun, to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., as pay officer and general storekeeper; also duty as pay officer Constellation.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. P. Sackett, detached Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., April 1, 1903, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Asst. Paym. H. D. Lamar to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. P. Lynch, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., March 18, 1903, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Carp. W. W. Toles, detached Mohican; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 3.—Lieut. B. B. McCormick, detached command Potomac; to command Worden.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Riggs, to Naval Station, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. W. McC. Little (retired), appointed captain on the retired list from Feb. 21, 1903.

Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1902.

Pay Insp. J. R. Martin, commissioned from June 13, 1902.

Pay Insp. R. T. M. Hall, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Pay Insp. L. C. Kerr, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1902.

Paym. G. Brown, Jr., commissioned from June 12, 1902.

Paym. U. G. Ammen, commissioned from April 23, 1902.

Paym. W. B. Izard, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Paym. S. Bryn, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1902.

Paym. J. W. Morse, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Paym. D. Potter, commissioned from Sept. 9, 1902.

Paym. G. M. Lukesh, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. D. Tiffany, Jr., commissioned from Nov. 9, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. E. C. Tobey, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. T. W. Leutze, commissioned from April 23, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. D. V. Chadwick, commissioned from June 13, 1902.

P. Asst. Paym. McG. R. Goldsborough, commissioned from June 1, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. Brooks, commissioned from Sept. 21, 1902.

Pay Clk. H. E. Minkler, appointment dated Dec. 22, 1902, for duty on board Constellation, revoked.

Pay Clk. W. J. Cozens, appointed dated Dec. 22, 1902, for duty Training Station, Newport, R.I., revoked.

MARCH 4.—Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, detached duty as commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., April 1; to duty as commander in chief U.S. European Squadron.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, additional duty as commandant of the Second Naval District.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, detached duty as captain of Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc., March 18, 1903; to duty as commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., April 1, 1903.

Ensign F. J. Horne, detached Alert; to home and two months' sick leave.

Midshipman B. C. Allen, detached Wisconsin; to Alert, as watch and division officer.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis, detached Michigan; to duty with marine detachment on the island of Culebra.

Act. Asst. Surg. T. G. Foster, to Michigan.

Pay Dir. H. T. B. Harris, detached duty Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., March 29, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Paym. J. C. Sullivan, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., March 29, 1903, for duty as paymaster of yard.

Paym. Clk. D. McKenzie, appointed paymaster's clerk March 4, 1903, for duty at Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Paym. Clk. G. W. Van Brunt, appointment dated Aug. 14, 1902, for duty at Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., revoked.

MARCH 5.—Lieut. R. W. Johnston, Jr., commissioned from New York Jan. 4, 1903.

Lieut. H. H. Ward, resignation accepted, to take effect March 20, 1903.

Ensign C. E. Landram, Ensign C. R. Train, Ensign S. Woods and Pay Dir. S. Rand are commissioned from July 1, 1902.

A. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck and A. Naval Constr. S. F. Smith are commissioned from June 3, 1902.

Chief Carpenter L. L. Martin, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to home and sick leave of two months.

Chaplain J. B. Frasier, commissioned from May 23, 1902.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 3.—2d Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., on March 15, and from treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to the governor of the U.S. Naval Home there as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of said home.

MARCH 4.—Major F. J. Moses, San Francisco, Cal., proceed with a battalion consisting of thirteen officers and 378 enlisted men, recently arrived from the Philippines, to New York, N.Y., and, upon arrival, report to the commandant of the Navy Yard there.

First Lieut. Logan Feland, granted fourteen days' leave of absence from and including March 9.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 25.—1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, granted an extension of sick leave for one month.

Third Lieut. J. L. Maher, granted twenty days' leave.

Second Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, from the Manning to the Windom temporarily.

Second Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, granted thirty days' leave.

FEB. 27.—Constructor J. W. Leo, directed to report at the Department.

Capt. J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York City on official business.

FEB. 28.—Chief Engr. G. B. Maher, directed to report at the Department for physical examination to determine his fitness for duty.

MARCH 2.—3d Lieut. W. A. Whittier, from the Woodbury to the Perry.

Third Lieut. C. F. Howell, from the Dexter to the Manning.

MARCH 3.—3d Lieut. B. H. Camden, directed to report to the chairman of medical board at Boston, Mass., for examination to determine his fitness for duty.

Second Lieut. C. S. Cochran, from the McCulloch to the Forward.

MARCH 4.—Chief Engr. A. Hoyt, retired, ordered to the Chandler.

Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, from the Chandler to the Bear.

Chief Engr. H. O. Slayton, granted ten days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. J. Howison, placed "waiting orders" upon expiration of sick leave.

Second Lieut. W. A. Wiley, from the Perry to the Rush.

First Lieut. F. G. Dodge, detached from the Rush, on relief, and ordered to the Bear.

The U.S. revenue cutter Seminole, Captain Rogers, with the plates of her bow scraped clear of paint by ice and her smokestack stained with salt sixty feet above the level of the water, returned to Boston Harbor Feb. 27 after a vain effort to reach the American fishing schooners imprisoned in the Bay of Islands. Officers and crew had imperiled their lives without arriving at the goal sought, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that they had done all that men could do in obedience to orders. They brought back the glad tidings that the fishermen were safe, although hemmed in with ice, and would surely return home in the spring. While anchored at Port aux Basques, during a blizzard, both anchors were lost, and Lieuts. Winram, Sturdevant, Smith and several members of the crew were frostbitten. The Seminole next worked 50 miles eastward out of her course, and at last got entirely clear of the ice. She ran into Halifax on the evening of Feb. 22, having been on this part of the voyage three and a half days in covering a distance which should ordinarily have been covered in one and a half days. At Halifax the Seminole was shown every possible courtesy by the British naval officers and the American consul, Mr. Foster. The vessel secured a single anchor from the royal navy yard, and took on coal. When she steamed into Halifax she had only twenty tons of coal and could not have stayed out at sea another day. From Halifax the trip home was pleasant.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 2, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Deaths: Dysentery—John C. Cook, Troop L, 15th Cav., Feb. 29; George W. Morrison, Troop L, 15th Cav., Feb. 17; John P. Drum, Co. D, 29th Inf., Feb. 29; Oscar Copeland, Co. D, 27th Inf., Feb. 13; Max Ignatius, Troop E, 1st Cav., Feb. 21.

Typhoid fever—Joseph B. McHugh, Troop M, 11th Cav., Feb. 22; James Trammel, Co. A, 27th Inf., Feb. 13.

Accidentally killed by comrade—William Ault, Troop C, 11th Cav., Feb. 19.

Suicide—Don S. Scranton, acting hospital steward, Feb. 15.

Jaundice—Andrew Johnson, Co. F, 29th Inf., Feb. 23.

Tetanus—Joseph O'Neill, Troop L, 11th Cav., Feb. 17.

Purulent filtration thigh bone—John H. Kuchman, Co. A, 29th Inf., Feb. 20.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26, 1903.

On Friday evening, Fort Mason was the scene of one of the most brilliant military receptions that has ever been given on this coast. Major Gen. R. P. Hughes, Department Commander, gave a farewell reception to the officers in his command. It was the first appearance of the officers in the new full dress uniforms, and as all branches of the Service were represented, and the Army ladies were out in beautiful new gowns, all contributed to a remarkable display and a very brilliant affair. Receiving with General Hughes were Miss Jane Terry and Miss Francis Terry, his sisters-in-law; and Mrs. George Andrews and Mrs. A. L. Conger. The guests were presented to General Hughes by his aides, Capt. R. H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., and Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf.

Patriotic services were held in the post chapel on Sunday. Addresses were delivered by Chaplains O. C. Miller, 13th Cav., and J. L. Hunter, 7th Inf.

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton is quite seriously ill at his apartments at the Occidental Hotel.

The officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry gave a farewell reception to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Van Orsdale and Major and Mrs. Charles A. Booth, at the Presidio club house. These officers will soon leave for Vancouver, as they have been transferred to the 17th Infantry.

Mrs. John Howard, of the 19th Infantry, entertained the officers and ladies of the regiment on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Howard was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank McIntyre, Mrs. A. B. Foster, and Mrs. E. S. Walton, all of the 19th Infantry.

Comdr. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimball, of the U.S.S. Alert, are stopping at the Cumberland. Veterinarian F. B. Gage, Art. Corps, Dr. J. A. O'Neill and Lieut. Col. George LeRoy Brown, 14th Inf., are at the Occidental.

On Monday, Col. Edmund Rice and Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., moved into their new cantonment quarters. Dr. T. G. Holmes, A.A. Surg., who was formerly transport surgeon on the Grant, arrived from the East with the 14th Infantry.

On account of Colonel Van Orsdale's going to Vancouver Barracks, Major A. C. Ducat, 7th Inf., is in command of the detachment camp.

Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, Art. Corps, late of the 13th Cavalry, is in the city ready to take charge of the religious work at the Presidio. Major E. H. Plummer, Capt. C. H. Bridges and Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., are up from Monterey for a few days. Lieut. George P. Hawes, Art. Corps, arrived in the city on Sunday from Fort Monroe. Mrs. Hawes is sick at the Occidental Hotel. The lieutenant will take station at Fort Baker.

Lieut. P. H. McAndrew, Deputy Surgeon General, Major A. R. Paxton, 13th Inf., Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf., and Lieut. K. L. Pepper, 22d Inf., are registered at headquarters. Capt. Charles F. Parker, Art. Corps, has reported at headquarters en route to the Philippines.

Col. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., arrived in the city on Wednesday and is at the Occidental with Mrs. Meade and daughters. Colonel Meade is to relieve Colonel Harrington in command at Mare Island.

The first division of the 14th Infantry, Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, commanding, arrived on Monday, and another battalion under Major Charles McClure came in on Tuesday. One squadron of the 13th Cavalry under Lieut. Col. Earl D. Thomas went into camp the first of the week. All of these troops will sail on the Logan and Kilpatrick next Saturday.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P.R., Feb. 25, 1903.

An object of much interest which has just left San Juan for Mobile, Ala., is the unarmored steel gunboat Isla de Luzon, which last month relieved the Bancroft as station ship. Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell and his officers receive numerous visitors daily, among the callers being many Spaniards and Porto Ricans, who went to see a craft which was sunk at the Battle of Manila Bay, was nearly nine months under water, and is now making her maiden voyage to the United States. There is talk here that the Isla de Luzon will be sent up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Commander Colwell's home, during the big exposition. She will remain in Southern waters until warm weather, as she is without heating appliances. She averaged 12 knots on her voyage from Manila, stopping several times to have new boiler tubes put in. Commander Colwell's cabin contains many curios from the far East, and he has brought with him from the Malay Peninsula a native servant who wears spectacular clothing, but who attends strictly to his own business.

The Isla de Luzon was built by Sir William Armstrong, Elswick, England, in 1887. She is 200 feet over all and 30 feet beam. When tried in Hong Kong harbor on Jan. 25, 1900, she developed a speed of 14 knots. Her main battery consists of four 4-inch rapid fire guns, and 4 six-pound rapid fire and four Colts constitute her secondary battery. She cost originally \$215,000 and \$65,000 was expended on her in repairs after she was raised. She carries 135 officers and men.

The settlement of the Venezuelan imbroglio has brought peace to many Porto Rican hearts that were sore afraid while the blockade lasted, the wildest rumors finding credence among them, and spreading with amazing rapidity. One was that a battle had been fought off St. Thomas between American and German warships. Another was that 2,000 troops had sailed from the States to help man the San Juan forts—and so they ran. One of the most ridiculous results of the scare was a strike in a country school where the children threw down their books declaring they would learn no more English as they would soon have to study German, and learning English was a waste of time.

The Americans have taken an unusual interest in carnival festivities this year and for the first time in the history of Porto Rico an American girl as well as a Porto Rican was chosen as queen. The Porto Rican winner, of veritable regal bearing, was Miss Mela Lopez, the daughter of a local officer. The American girl selected was Miss Alice A. Lowndes, formerly of South Carolina, a sister of Captain Lowndes, U.S.M.C. Miss Lowndes is one of the leaders of the young social set in San Juan, especially in Army and Navy circles, and much of the flattering vote she received was cast by officers at Bullajo Infantry barracks, San Cristobal fortress, the navy yard and the naval vessels in the harbor, who kept her generally in the lead of the American column. Miss Hildegarde Risley of Media, Pa., a daughter of Dr. Samuel D. Risley of Philadelphia and Media, who was recently elected president of the International Associa-

tion, was second to Miss Lowndes in the contest and when Miss Lowndes, at the eleventh hour, declined to serve, was promptly chosen in her place. At the Coronation ball nearly every Army and Navy officer in San Juan was on the floor, dancing and engaging in confetti fights. The Governor and his Cabinet were also present, enjoying the fun to the utmost.

ANGEL ISLAND.

Angel Island Discharge Camp, Cal., Feb. 2, 1903.

Located on the north-eastern portion, nestling between the high hills of Angel Island, lies the "Discharge Camp"—one of the most beautifully located camps in the United States, under the command of that genial and soldierly gentleman, Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan, 13th Inf. one battalion of which regiment garrisons the island. Here are gathered a school of instruction for the Medical Corps, and all soldiers entitled to and awaiting discharge. Most of the permanent detachment garrisoning the island are dwelling in small cozy modern buildings similar to those occupied by the officers, while the casuals are living in conical wall tents, well heated by the Sibley tent stove. From an outside view of the quarters, with one gable-end sunk into the hill side and the other gable up on stilts, one does not dream of the comfort and taste which meets the eye on entering the low doorway. In one of the long row, the quarters of Chaplain Swift, the soldiers' friend and loved adviser, for example, the contrast between the exterior and the interior shows how Army people make the best of things, under circumstances which would set a civilian kicking like a government mule. When the quartermaster's carpenter is engaged, which is always the case, then the officer and wife set to and fix it up themselves—papering, painting, tacking up partitions of tasty colored burlap, making one large room into two or more, as the necessities of the family demand.

The camp is fortunate in having as its commander Colonel Duncan, who is beloved of all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

On the opposite side of the island is Fort McDowell, under command of Col. Alfred C. Markley, who also commands the entire island. This post is a tight little place, occupied by Artillery and one company of the 13th Infantry and a school of instruction for the Hospital Corps also. It is a compact post, with delightful quarters for officers and men, and is of much strategical importance, and has several fine stone fortifications upon which large-caliber disappearing guns will be placed.

Lieutenant Weeks, temporarily attached to one of the companies, but living with his newly wed better half, resides at Oakland, coming over every morning to attend to his duties. He will be accompanied by his wife when he leaves on the Logan, about the 1st of March. Lieutenant Mulliken, another young officer on temporary duty here, leaves on the same transport for service in the Philippines.

Captain Perry and his sweet little wife occupy a one story wooden house, as comfortable and more cozily fixed than some who occupy more pretentious quarters. Captain Fassett, with his mother and three sisters, are also located along the row, and passers-by frequently hear delightful music from the keys of a fine piano.

The adjutant resides with his young wife at Fort McDowell, coming over in the Dougherty wagon every morning with the commandant, returning at noon.

Lieutenant Knowles also occupies cozy quarters with Mrs. Knowles at the lower end of the row, and are very comfortably furnished.

List of officers of this post: Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, Capt. John A. Perry, F. W. Fuger and W. M. Fassett; Chaplain Henry Swift; 1st Lieuts. Robert W. Barnett, W. T. Patten, A. C. Knowles, W. N. Hughes, Jr.; 2d Lieuts. W. W. White, Robert G. Caldwell, M. A. Wells and Samuel J. Sutherland, all of the 13th Infantry; Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf.; Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 29th Inf., and Capt. James S. Kennedy, contract surgeon, U.S.A.

Contract Surgeon Wake, U.S.A., has had his contract annulled to take up a civil practice, and has located in the city of San Francisco permanently. Contract Surg. James S. Kennedy, wife and two children, have taken Dr. Wake's quarters on the hill, and they too have been pounding fingers and picking out splinters, while putting up partitions and making themselves comfortable at their new station.

J. S. K.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 4, 1903.

If peals of laughter are an indication of a good time, surely none ever had a better than the guests at the bal poudré given in the administration building on Wednesday evening. The costumes worn by some were unique and quaint, a great many of them are worthy of mention, but if these descriptions were begun, the writer fears that all control of the pen would be lost. The officers, especially those that wore knickerbockers, were brave men and proved themselves worthy of their commissions in the Army. Powdered hair and black patches made each lady look like a dainty marquise who had just stepped down from her great-grandmother's portrait. It was the last dance before the Lenten season began, and the committee had left the best for the last, for it was not only a ball poudré but a german as well, and the mixing of the old-style dress with the new style guests presented a beautiful spectacle. The guests were received by Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon, and Lieut. and Mrs. Henry J. Hatch. Not only were their costumes true representations of the olden time, but their cordial hospitality reminded one of the good old times of old Virginia. Lieuts. "Bobby" McMillan and Godwin Ordway led a graceful german. At midnight mess call was sounded, and all adjourned to the club, where supper was served. A large party came over from the Norfolk Navy Yard to do honor to the occasion.

The Fort Monroe Card Club met on Monday at the home of Mrs. Pence. It combined two pleasures, for the guests also had the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Pence's mother, who is visiting her, as well as having a pleasant evening at cards.

The U.S.S. Maine came in on Tuesday and remained one week at anchor off the Chamberlin before going to Newport News to go into dry dock. She was the center of attraction for everyone, being the newest ship of our Navy, and having combined all the modern improvements and inventions. All who could possibly do so visited her.

On Monday, Feb. 23, being a holiday, several races were pulled off between the different boat crews of the

Maine. These were very exciting and showed much skill and judgment in the handling of the heavy cutters. The fifth, or powder division, carried off all the honors of the day, as they defeated the crack crew of the ship in the afternoon, in a closely contested three-mile race. Not until they had actually crossed the line could it be decided who was in the lead, so closely did they hang together. Much amusement was caused by several contests between the catamaran crews, who rowed with shovels instead of oars.

Mrs. Johnson, of St. Louis, Mo., after a visit of a month to her daughter, Mrs. Godwin Ordway, left on Tuesday for her home.

The Luncheon Club met at Mrs. Hatch's home on Tuesday, and it was a bright day, both inside and out. The club having about completed the course of entertainments by its members, and effort has been made to have the last few meetings particularly attractive.

Miss Coleman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. C. Carter. Gen. Oliver Spaulding, who recently resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is the guest of his son, Lieut. Oliver Spaulding, Jr. General Spaulding is resting after the arduous duties of the Treasury Department, having resigned on account of ill health.

Mrs. Harry Craighead and little daughter, of Dayton, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. Craighead's father, Gen. Alexander McCook. Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, A.C., now stationed at Fort DuPont, spent three days' leave last week visiting friends here. Col. J. P. Story spent most of last week in Washington, trying to interest Congress in the annual appropriations for Fort Monroe. Mr. Hitch, of Paris, Ill., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Elijah B. Martindale.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 2, 1903.

The Cotillion Club gave the last of their series of dances for the season last Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at Turner Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The club has been very successful this season, and the party Tuesday evening eclipsed any of their previous entertainments. Among those present from the post were Major and Mrs. Loughborough, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Kemper, Miss Burbank, Miss Edith Burbank, Miss Marie Loughborough, Lieutenants Doster, Maxey, Morrison, Conrad, Murphy and Captain Cavanaugh. Miss Grace McGonigle entertained with supper after the cotillion. The guests were Miss Genevieve Fenlon, Miss Freeman of the city, and Lieutenants Morrison, Conrad, Chase Doster of Fort Keogh, and Messrs. Edgar Hopkins, Shelton Burr, and James A. McGonigle, Jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick of the post gave a seven o'clock dinner Saturday evening, Feb. 23. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hewitt, Mrs. Nannie W. Shaw and Dr. W. Walters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Snyder, of the city, entertained last week with cards. Those invited from the post were Col. and Mrs. Miner, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wygant, Major and Mrs. McCarty, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. Menoher, and from the city Brig. Gen. H. B. Freeman, retired, and Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Willis Uline.

Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers of the post entertained with a seven o'clock dinner the first of the week in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn, who left last week for Wheeling, W. Va. The table decorations were pink carnations, and the guests were Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Taggart, Capt. and Mrs. Omar Bundy and Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Norton.

The second annual banquet of the Commercial Club of Leavenworth was held Monday evening, Feb. 23. A number of officers from the post were there including Colonel Miner, Major Smith S. Leach, Major McCarthy, Major McClaughry, of the Federal prison, Chaplain Randolph and many others. General Freeman of the city responded to the toast the "United States Army" in a very happy manner, but the surprise of the evening was the reply of Major Leach to the toast of "Fort Leavenworth," wherein he made the suggestion that it was now for the city government to do something in behalf of decency and good government, thereby aiding the commandant and all officers of the post in solving a very difficult problem ever before them in reference to the enlisted men, whenever permitted to come into the city after each recurring pay day.

Capt. L. C. Scherer gave a stag bowling party Saturday evening, Feb. 28, on the new alleys of Troop E, 4th Cavalry, and a general good time was enjoyed by those who participated.

MARE ISLAND NOTES.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 28, 1903.

The revenue cutter Manning is receiving a slight overhauling, and being scraped and painted. Machinist Tate, who was severely scalded on board of the Boston, is improving and will recover. He is being treated at Mare Island Hospital.

The Alert was docked on Feb. 24 to be scraped and painted, and will take stores and coal and go on a three months' southerly cruise with 140 apprentices.

The receiving ship Independence has a larger number of recruits on board now than at any time since the war. Most of them were enlisted at interior recruiting stations. Dredging Contractor Rudolph Axman has had the big dredge towed to place and will soon begin deepening the channel in San Pablo bay, so that ships of the greatest depth can go up to Mare Island without danger of grounding: \$300,000 is to be expended on this work.

There was great rejoicing in the yard when official notice was received that the Grant was to come to Mare Island for alteration into a dredger. A heavy lay-off in all departments was expected on the 21st, but it did not come. The Grant was towed up to the yard on the 23d, and docked without a hitch Feb. 27. Many officers and ladies and citizens were interested spectators.

Washington's birthday was duly celebrated by the usual salutes from the naval vessels, which also dressed ship in the customary rainbow style of the Navy. In the afternoon the boat races and sports attracted great attention, and drew hundreds of spectators from the ships and Vallejo to the Independence. The first race was won by the Independence cutter; second race, Perry dinghy; third race between a scrub crew and a crew of general court-martial prisoners, was won by the scrubs; the fourth race, three miles with turn, won by Alert's dinghy;

and the fifth race was won by the Perry's crew against the fleet. The Independence won the tug-of-war; the Wyoming the egg race, the Perry the potato race; the Independence got the bag race and boxing match.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 2, 1903.

Col. W. S. McCaskey is absent on few days' leave visiting friends at Indianapolis. During his absence Lieut. Col. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is commanding the post.

Sidney, the ten-year-old son of Capt. William S. Graves, 9th Infantry, was taken to the Chicago Hospital last week suffering from an attack of appendicitis. An operation had to be performed, but it was borne very well, and now to the delight of everybody he is on the high road to recovery.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery (retired), who is at present living here with his son, Lieut. John S. McCleery, 30th Inf., is confined to his room with an attack of hiccoughs; the trouble has lasted some days, and the surgeons are experiencing great difficulty in relieving the sufferer.

Another field day has been scheduled for the middle of this month. The men are beginning to think there is more work than honor attached to the proposition, and they are anxious for prizes other than credit for fatigue.

Lieut. J. B. W. Corey, Art. Corps, while making an examination of the furnace in his quarters, was unfortunate enough to have a live coal fall inside of the slipper on his foot and sustained a very severe burn, which placed him on the sick report and confines him to his quarters.

The holy season of lent has the post in its velvet grip, and, as a consequence, gunnysack dresses and ashes are in evidence; the place is as dead as could be wished. The coming event in social circles here will be a military wedding immediately after Easter.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 3, 1903.

Misses Edith Davison, of Baltimore, and Frances Smith, of East Orange, New Jersey, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Lamoreux in Burlington. Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick has returned from a short visit to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson, of Montgomery Center, Vt., are the guests of Lieut. H. R. Smalley for a few days. Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, 2d Cav., has returned from a few days' leave spent in New York City.

The ladies of the post have organized a Reading Club, which meets every Thursday afternoon.

There has been an epidemic of grip at the post for several weeks, which numbered among its victims nearly all of the officers.

Captain and Mrs. Lamoreux entertained at dinner last Friday evening in honor of their guests. Those attending from the post were: Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Mumma, and Lieuts. W. R. Pope and H. R. Smalley.

A composite troop has been organized at Fort Ethan Allen for the purpose of competing for the Military Tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, next April. Ten men were selected from each of the six troops, serving there and placed under the direction of Capt. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., assisted by 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma and 2d Lieut. William R. Pope. A great drawback has been the unavailability of the riding hall, as it had been used for stables until Feb. 1. Information has been received that the board of directors for the selection of the organizations to be sent to the tournament will be at this post about April 1. The riding hall has been in very bad condition, but under the direction of Lieut. Frank McEnhill is being greatly improved.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks Wash., Feb. 26, 1903.

Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale Feb. 26 relinquished command of Vancouver Barracks, having been placed on the retired list after forty two years of continuous service in the Volunteer and Regular Army. The General, accompanied by Mrs. Goodale, will leave the end of next week for the East.

Mrs. R. G. Ebert entertained the Whist Club Tuesday afternoon.

General Randall, General Goodale, Colonel Wilcox and several other officers of Vancouver Barracks were the guests of the Commercial Club, of Portland, last night, at the reception given in honor of Senator Fulton, of Oregon.

Miss Rawolle arrived at Vancouver Barracks last week, and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. E. Nye, for several months.

Mrs. Carl Reichmann gave an entertaining valentine card party to twenty of the ladies of the post. The first prize was won by Miss Bonnell, while Mrs. Chubb won second prize and Mrs. Tutherly carried off the valentine prize.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond H. Fenner, Art. Corps, on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mrs. G. M. Randall and Miss Black returned Saturday from the Hot Springs, Green River, where they have been spending the winter.

At the last Friday night hop much fun was caused by the amusing conundrum printed on the front of each program, which was an imitation of a hatchet and was the work of Mrs. V. K. Hart. The week before, large red hearts with appropriate verses lettered on the front in gold in honor of St. Valentine were made by Mrs. F. E. Nye for the program.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas C. Woodbury will leave the first of next week for San Francisco, where Colonel Woodbury will join his new regiment.

PENSACOLA.

Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., March 2, 1903.

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., with his flagship, the Kearsarge, and the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas, arrived here Feb. 28, the Indiana having preceded them by several days. This magnificent fleet of seven battleships is now at anchor off the Navy Yard. The Prairie and Scorpion arrived March 2. Nothing definite is known here as to how long these vessels will remain, but it is probable that most of them will be here for several days. There are many officers and men in the fleet who are not strangers to Pensacola, and their friends will endeavor to make their stay pleasant.

Pay Clerk Carl E. Beant has tendered his resignation, and will engage in business at Valdosta, Ga. Mr. Clarence E. Dobson has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

The Wasp has received a general overhauling recently and will soon be in efficient condition. The tugs Sebago and Accomac have also received considerable repairs, and are now in service. The tug Waban is to be hauled out on the ways and practically rebuilt. The Havana floating drydock is now receiving attention from the Construction Department, and when the repairs are completed will be as good as new.

The work of coaling the fleet will commence to-day, and will proceed without interruption until finished.

The officers attached to the yard at present are: Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., commandant; Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., captain of yard; Comdr. C. T. Forre,

U.S.N., equipment officer and head of Dept. Steam Engineering, also recruiting officer; P. A. Surg. W. H. Bucher, U.S.N.; Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. DuBoise, U.S.N.; Paymaster H. H. Baithis, U.S.N.; Chief Sailmaker M. W. Watkins, U.S.N.; Capt. C. B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., commanding marines; Boatwains C. T. Chase and G. B. Hendry, U.S.N.; and Carpenter J. T. S. Miller, U.S.N.

Besides the above named officers, there are on the Wasp: Lieut. B. B. Bierer, U.S.N., commanding; Lieut. L. F. James, U.S.N.; and Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Wise has been doing excellent work for the improvement of the yard since he came here, under discouraging circumstances, and if he could have his own way we should have new offices and quarters, an improved system of water supply and sewage, better roads and a much needed extension of the railroad. The Admiral is one of those officers who is never content with mere routine work, but seeks always to do his utmost to make his service of value to the Government. He is very popular here, as are his family, who are in the constant receipt of attentions from the people of the vicinage.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 3, 1903.

A very enjoyable favor cotillion was a novel and attractive feature of the officers' hop given in Cullum Hall on Tuesday evening, Mardi Gras. The guests were received by Mesdames Larned, Fieberger and Gordon. There was a large attendance and the favors were unique and attractive. The cotillion was led by Capt. F. E. Hobbs and Mrs. Larned.

As usual during Lent, frequent services are being held at the Cadet Chapel on week days.

The Lenten Sewing Society meets on Friday mornings at 10 o'clock. The first meeting was held at Mrs. Mills' last Friday morning.

The double piano recital by Messrs. Constantin von Sternberg, of Philadelphia, and William C. Rhem, of New York, which was held on Saturday evening in Cullum Hall, was a treat to all lovers of classical music.

On Monday afternoon a tea was given by Mrs. Pierce for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The affair was thoroughly successful; equally so as a very enjoyable social event and from a financial standpoint.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Jervey's on last Thursday-afternoon, and enjoyed a very delightful paper read by the hostess, entitled "My State."

The next event of special interest will be the ninth annual indoor athletic competition, which will occur on Saturday evening, March 14, in the gymnasium.

Among the recent visitors have been Major James S. Lusk, a guest of Professor Dudley, and Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Summerlin, guests of Colonel and Mrs. Mills. Miss Clayton is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Jones; Miss Vandergrift is visiting Mrs. Pierce, and Miss Cushing is a guest of Mrs. Jervey.

A basketball team from the Yonkers Y.M.C.A. met the West Point players Saturday night, Feb. 14, in the gymnasium, and were defeated by a score of 55 to 10. The cadets had been playing only a few weeks, but found no difficulty in rolling up a score against their visiting adversaries.

The cadet fencers of the Military Academy began the season Saturday afternoon, Feb. 21, by defeating a team from the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 14 to 2. The summary: First Round—Strong, West Point, defeated Knipe, U. of P.; Breckinridge, West Point, defeated Chalmberger, U. of P.; Honeycutt, West Point, defeated Friday, U. of P.; and Scott, West Point, defeated Castner, U. of P. Second Round—Breckinridge defeated Knipe, Honeycutt defeated Chalmberger, Scott defeated Friday and Strong defeated Castner. Third Round—Breckinridge defeated Knipe, Honeycutt defeated Chalmberger, Scott defeated Friday and Strong defeated Castner. Fourth Round—Scott defeated Knipe, Strong defeated Chalmberger, Breckinridge defeated Friday and Honeycutt defeated Castner. The bouts were of four minutes' length, except in the last round in which they were three minutes. The judges were John Allair, of the New York Turn Verein, and Dr. Echeverria, New York Athletic Club.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 20, 1903.

The Cavalry, Artillery and 7th Infantry united in observing the anniversary of Washington's Birthday in the Post Chapel at the Presidio. The auditorium was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. Chaplain Hunter, of the 7th Infantry, delivered the address in the evening, and Chaplain Oliver C. Miller delivered the address in the morning. Chaplain Miller has been transferred from the Artillery Corps to the 13th Cavalry, and goes with them to the Philippines April 1. The regret with which the news of his departure is received is indicated by the quotation which follows from a testimonial given him by his commanding officer, Col. J. B. Rawles, expresses the feeling of all who are acquainted with Chaplain Miller and his work.

"The order transferring you from the Artillery Corps to the 13th Cavalry was the occasion not only of surprise to me, but of heartfelt regret; and it is difficult for me to suppress the sore disappointment felt at having you removed from your very important work and diversified duties at the Presidio of San Francisco. I am sure that no other post in the United States presents such a broad field of labor as has the Presidio during the period of your sojourn here, and in the management of the affairs of so large a charge great success has attended your efforts. The moral, spiritual and material interests of this large command have been very appreciably advanced by the earnest devotion to duty and the unbounded zeal manifested at all times by yourself in the pursuit of every detail of your calling. The church, the Sabbath school, the hospitals, the Young Men's Christian Association, the prisoners' and the soldiers' schools have all felt powerfully the influence of your presence, the purpose of your high aims and the result of your arduous labors; and, of course, your departure from our midst will be correspondingly felt. The individual soldier, too, will miss the wise counsel, the comforting words, and the personal acts of kindness given or bestowed when either sought or volunteered; for I believe his confidence in you has been great, and it is such confidence on the part of enlisted men that strengthens the chaplain in his office."

Chaplain Miller entered the Service at the beginning of the Spanish-American War with the 8th Cal. Vol. On being mustered out in the spring of 1899, there being then no chaplain at the Presidio, he took up the work without pay or commission, and labored so successfully for four months that when the Headquarters of the 4th Cavalry were about to sail for Manila, on the petition of the officers he was attached under orders, without commission or pay, and continued for fourteen months in the Philippines until compelled by repeated attacks of fever to return to this country after a most arduous experience with the troops in the field. In January, 1901, he was appointed a chaplain in the Army, and at the request of General Shafter, who had taken a deep interest in him and his work, he was assigned for duty at the Presidio, March 1901, where he has made his influence tell for good, not only upon the soldiers of the regular garrison, but to the thousands of recruits, Reg-

ulars and Volunteers, that passed in and out the Golden Gate.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 23, 1903.

Lieut. Marshall Childs, the genial post adjutant, who has been ill in the hospital with rheumatism, is again about.

Gen. and Mrs. John W. Barlow and Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., were among the reception party at the last ball given last week across the Rio Grande, in Juarez.

Capt. Richmond F. Hobson, late of the U.S. Navy, will lecture in El Paso next week, under the auspices of the Border Rifles, on the subject, "The United States as a World Power." Captain Hobson is a cousin of Mrs. Shelton, of El Paso.

The Boer generals, Snyman and Viljoen, arrived in El Paso this last week from Mexico, where they have been looking over the Yaqui country for a place of settlement for their countrymen.

Mrs. Clinton, wife of Capt. James W. Clinton, has been quite ill for the past two weeks, but at last report was improving.

Mayor Hammett, of El Paso, has received a telegram from Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., regretting that his plans would prevent him from accepting the invitation of the citizens of El Paso to pay them a visit on his journey west.

Mrs. John P. Ramsey and Mrs. J. A. Rawlings, of El Paso, gave a very delightful reception Monday morning last, complimentary to Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who is en route to California. The Army ladies present were: Mrs. John W. Barlow, Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, Mrs. Colville P. Territt, Miss Territt, Mrs. Charles Ballou, Mrs. John M. Craig, Miss Grace Logan, Mrs. William Glasgow and Mrs. Jacobo Blanco and Miss Blanco, wife and daughter of Colonel Blanco of the Mexican army, stationed in El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, with their daughter, were visitors at the post last week to see Mrs. Frick's brother, Lieutenant Childs, who was ill in the hospital. They came out from El Paso in their private car, "Indiana," and after a short stay resumed their journey to California.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 3, 1903.

Following is the text of the order issued by Capt. Willard H. Brownson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, extending congratulations to the third class, when that body of midshipmen voluntarily signified their intention to abstain from all forms of "hazing" in the future:

"1. The superintendent desires to extend to the third class his congratulations on their desire to discontinue and stop, as far as their class is concerned, all forms of 'hazing' and 'running'."

"2. He is not unmindful of the fact that the traditions and feelings concerning these practices, however mistaken, were deep-rooted and of long standing, and that it required moral courage to break completely from these traditions."

"3. The evidences of character and honor that the class of 1905 has shown since entering the Academy led the superintendent to hope the class would see this matter in the right of way and take the manly stand it has assumed."

"4. It is not too much to say that the standard of the Naval Academy is higher on account of the action of the class of 1905."

"WILLARD H. BROWNSON, Capt., U.S.N., Supt."

D. D. Snapp, of Illinois, a candidate for midshipman at the Naval Academy, who successfully passed his mental examinations, but was rejected physically, has had the physical defects waived by the Department, and will enter the Academy. Snapp has been ordered to report here on May 18. He is the first midshipman of the incoming fourth class.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, U.S.N., and Asst. Paym. F. H. Lemly, U.S.N., reported for duty to-day on the monitor Arkansas.

Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., left here on March 3 to join the monitor Nevada, to which vessel he has been ordered. Commander Howard was head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy for several years. The vacancy has been filled by Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fulton.

The Board of Control of the United States Naval Institute has elected Professor P. R. Alger secretary to the Institute, to succeed Lieut. E. L. Beach, who has been detached from the Naval Academy. Lieut. W. H. Bulard was selected as a member of the Board of Control to fill the vacancy caused by Lieutenant Beach's detachment.

Orders have been received here stating that the monitor Arkansas, now stationed at the Naval Academy, will sail from here about March 10 for St. Louis, Mo.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., March 2, 1903.

Capt. W. C. Short has arranged for another riding competition to be held in the riding hall on Saturday, March 7, with two additions to the program. The events of two weeks ago included the high jump, Roman riding, bareback riding, potato race and a broncho riding contest; two more will be added on Saturday—tent pegging and fencing, the mounted man having plume left on his helmet at end of bout being declared the winner.

Rumor has it practically settled that the garrison at this post will march in the dedicatory parade in St. Louis on April 30. It has even gone so far as to place the number of organizations that will go: Seven troops and four batteries with the two bands.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., who has been visiting in South Carolina while on a month's leave, has rejoined the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. P. C. March, Art. post, entertained at dinner on Thursday evening.

Major and Mrs. C. G. Ayres entertained at dinner on Sunday evening in honor of Lieut. Robert W. Winn, Med. Dept., prior to his leaving for Fort Grant, A.T., his new station. Those present, beside the guest of honor, were Major and Mrs. Coffin, Captain and Mrs. McNeill, Miss Ayres, Miss Anderson and Lieut. Duncan Elliott.

Mrs. Brownlee, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Erwin, Lieutenant and Mrs. Barney entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Covers were laid for eight. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Ayres, Miss Ayres, Miss Barney and Lieutenants Cassels and Cowles.

The bi-weekly card club met at the quarters of Lieutenants Cassels and Canfield on Saturday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by the Misses Barney and Mueller and Mrs. Short. Lieutenant Wesson and Captain Duff were the lucky ones in the gentlemen's class.

Lieutenant and Mrs. John Jacob Boniface gave a delightful euchre party at Fort Riley to celebrate the second anniversary of their wedding. The guests were received by Lieutenant and Mrs. Boniface and Mrs. Guy Monow, mother of the hostess. Mrs. Boniface wore her wedding dress, a beautiful white satin gown, with court train. Mrs. Monow wore a handsome gray crepe. The rooms were fragrant with the many flowers sent by friends at Fort Riley and Leavenworth. A delicious supper was served at 11 o'clock, after which took place

the presentation of the prizes, which were burnt wood articles, the handwork of the hostess. The winners of the prizes were Mrs. W. J. Snow, Mrs. W. C. Short and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Capt. P. C. March, Capt. G. O. Cress and Capt. S. McP. Rutherford. The guests were: Colonel Carr, Major and Mrs. Coffin, Captain and Mrs. March, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Stedman, Captain and Mrs. Snow, Captain and Mrs. Slocum, Captain and Mrs. Rutherford, Captain and Mrs. Cameron, Captain and Mrs. Cress, Captain and Mrs. Short, Captain and Mrs. Barnum, Mrs. W. L. Barnum, Captain and Mrs. Wynans, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Money, Chaplain and Mrs. Griffes.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Feb. 23, 1903.

Lieut. Col. J. J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., arrived from Washington, D.C., where he has been spending a two months' leave, on Friday, Feb. 20. Dr. Jas. Wallace Van Dusen also returned on Friday from his home in northern Ohio, where he has been spending a two months' leave. Tuesday the ladies' card club played at cards at the residence of Mrs. George D. Moore. Friday evening the officers gave their bi-monthly hop. The attendance was not very large. Among the guests was Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Oregon, son of Major Thomas Sharp, U.S.A., retired.

STATE TROOPS.

At the review of the 13th N.Y., Colonel Austen, by General Roe, on the evening of Feb. 26, the regiment turned out twelve commands of twenty-eight files. The exhibition as a whole was not up to the standard of others given previously this season. A slippery floor, rendered so by a liberal use of wax for dancing at a previous entertainment, made marching difficult, not only to the regiment, but to the reviewing officer and the members of his staff, and it was like walking on slippery ice, and with the band playing a slow waltz, the reviewing party, it can be truly said, made a very perilous passage around the lines. In the passage of the regiment, fronts were generally ragged, and many men were out of step. Previous to the review there was a drill under Lieutenant Colonel Russell. In deploying column, the first company of the second battalion, instead of standing fast, executed fours left and caused a little mix-up. Otherwise the drill was very creditable. Evening parade, which was a very creditable ceremony, was followed by an exhibition of target firing, with ordnance and exploding mines. Dancing concluded the entertainment.

General Harries, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, favors an extended series of maneuvers instead of the customary fixed encampment. The idea is to have the brigade advance from a base of supplies on one of the nearby Army posts, either Fort Washington or Fort Hunt. Regular troops, it is hoped, will participate in the maneuvers. The engineers may be called upon to construct a pontoon bridge, upon which the brigade will cross the Potomac River. The Naval Battalion manning the Fern and the Oneda would, if the plans of General Harries are carried out, have an opportunity of co-operating with the land forces.

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, a serious condition of affairs now confronts the National Guard of Pennsylvania on account of the difficulty of securing recruits, and the rapidly diminishing membership among some of the best organizations in consequence. First and foremost is the opposition of the labor unions. There can be no question but what the flat of the labor leaders that union men shall not become members of the guard is proving highly detrimental to the service. Still another cause is the failure of the Supreme Court to render a decision in the Wadsworth case. Men will not enlist in a service wherein they are called upon to perform the full duties of a soldier and then be tried before a civil court for having obeyed a proper military order.

The case of Painter William Potter, who was expelled from a labor union in Schenectady, N.Y., because he was a member of the National Guard, has been settled. The settlement effected was reached after a conference between a delegation of the Painters' Union and of the Builders' Exchange and all local employers in that line, and First Vice-President Hedrick, of the International Painters' Union. The last named declared that the action of the local union in this case had injured the organization more than anything else could have done. He demanded a settlement by the restoration of Mr. Potter, and this was finally acceded to.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., reviewed the 71st Regiment at the armory of the 7th on the evening of Feb. 28, where the 71st, in command of Colonel Bates, made a very excellent display. The 71st paraded in the armory of the 7th because it has no place at present of its own where it can assemble as a regiment. This is the second time, within the past few months, that Colonel Appleton has extended the use of the armory to the 71st, and the courtesy is highly appreciated by the latter. The regiment was formed with twelve commands of twenty files, but there was an unusually long delay in making the equalization, which brought the termination of the exercises to a late hour. During the review and parade the men were very lively, while the manual was well executed. The regiment presented a very handsome appearance, and its work, especially considering the fact that it has no facility for drilling as a regiment, is worthy of high praise. In a short regimental drill the regiment acquitted itself with high credit. Earlier in the evening, Lieutenant Colonel Wells, of the 71st, entertained Colonels Appleton and Bates, Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Lieutenant Colonel Kipp at dinner.

Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Appleton, on Monday evening, March 9, and the 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, on Wednesday evening, March 11.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, will review the 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, at its armory on Wednesday evening, March 11.

The Veteran Association of the 23d, New York, will review the active regiment at the armory on Saturday evening, March 14.

Capt. H. Claus, I.S.A.P., 14th N.Y., has resigned, giving pressure of business as the reason.

The 4th N.Y. will be reviewed by its veterans on March 28.

The 6th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, will parade on St. Patrick's Day, attending mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and acting as escort to the Irish societies in the afternoon.

It is interesting to note that in the National Guard, State of Washington, only the officers of newly organized companies are elected. Promotions below the rank of major are made by seniority, subject to examination. Sergeants are eligible to appointments as second lieutenants after a practical and written examination based upon that required for the promotion of an enlisted man in the U.S. Army. Officers not making a record of 75 per cent. are recommended for honorable discharge. All officers are subject to a physical and mental examination before promotion.

Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has issued some interesting records of rifle practice of the regiment and its teams and individual marksmen at Creedmoor and elsewhere. As a whole, last season was the most successful in the history of the regiment. For the first time in many years the regiment won the Brigade Match, and stood third in the State Match. At Sea Girt the

regiment stood second in the Interstate Regimental team match, with one of the highest scores ever made. Corporal Casey, of the regiment, also won the individual long range championship of the United States at Sea Girt. "These results," says Colonel Bates, "are very remarkable in view of the fact that the regiment during the greater part of last spring was without an armory, and during the summer was provided only with temporary quarters." The Colonel thanks the members of the regiment for their devotion and self-sacrifice, which he says has always been so characteristic of the regiment.

ASSAULT CASE, WISCONSIN GUARD.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, in an official circular dated Feb. 11, 1903, publishes extracts from a report of Lieut. Clinton G. Price, 1st Regiment, W.N.G., detailed to defend 1st Sergeant Belmdicke, of Co. D, charged with assault at the regimental armory by a citizen. It seems that during a drill of the company on Oct. 2, 1902, there was loud talking by a group of young men among the spectators, and the sergeant, according to orders, told them to keep quiet. One of the party—a young man named Bodie, the son of a policeman—questioned the authority of the sergeant, who declared that if there was any more back talk he would put him out. Bodie, it seems, gave more back talk, when the sergeant took hold of him and put him out of the armory. Testimony for Bodie showed that he was struck by Sergeant Belmdicke as he was pushed out of the door. Witnesses for the sergeant testified that he struck Bodie only after the latter had struck the sergeant. The sergeant was duly arrested on Oct. 4, found guilty of assault and battery, and fined one dollar and costs.

On Oct. 8 the case was appealed to the Municipal Court by Lieutenant Price, counsel for the sergeant. He made a motion on Nov. 2 to quash and strike out, arguing that Sergeant Belmdicke, being on duty at the time of the alleged assault, was not within the jurisdiction of the court, and that the offense under the laws of the State, being a military one, should be tried by court-martial.

An additional motion in arrest of judgment was also made, which declared among other things that the evidence in the District Court did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute the offense. Judge Brazee refused to grant the motion to quash the indictment. After the testimony of both sides was all in, Lieutenant Price renewed his motion to dismiss the case and allow a trial by court-martial. The attorney for the complaining witness endeavored to show that the first sergeant went beyond his authority, adding that Belmdicke had no more authority than any person in charge of the hall, which Lieutenant Price contradicted by stating the provisions of the military code of W.N.G., wherein a person can be imprisoned in an armory.

Lieutenant Price asked the court to direct a verdict of acquittal, which was not granted. He then asked that certain instructions be submitted to the jury, which were allowed, and included the claim that if there was any disturbance in the armory, it was the duty of the first sergeant to preserve order in the armory, and to eject disturbers of the peace. If the defendant struck the complaining witness while warding off blows in self-defense, the defendant cannot be found guilty of assault and battery, according to the general law of self-defense.

The place where this company was at drill on the night of Oct. 2, 1902, was an armory, and at the time was the same as any camp or post under the absolute control of the Regular Army of the United States.

The jury, after being out four hours, handed in a verdict of "not guilty."

NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD.

Adj. Gen. R. H. Bretnall, of New Jersey, in his annual report for the year 1902 announces that the National Guard of the State consists of one division, two brigades, five regiments of twelve companies each, two troops of Cavalry, two batteries of Artillery, a signal and a telegraph corps; a total of 27 officers and 4,435 enlisted men.

"The personnel and discipline of the National Guard," says the General, "is very gratifying. Among the officers a deeper interest is being manifested in advancement and improvement than ever before, as many of the officers and enlisted men have had the advantage of active service in our regiments of volunteers during the Spanish-American War. It is notable that great effort is being made to bring the National Guard nearer in touch in every respect with the Army of the United States. The value of such experience is attested by the selection of men of this character for commission and command. With officers of such character and ability to command them, the enlisted men become enthusiastic in the performance of their duties, they continue in the service by re-enlistment, and through careful training make an effective force, thoroughly to be depended on when active service is required of them."

In referring to the new Militia bill General Bretnall says: "By the passing of this bill the relation of the National Guard to the United States Army is clearly defined, and the National Guard will have advantages that will bring it more closely to the standard of the United States Army. Such an outlined relation would remove from the State authorities any doubt as to the status of the organized militia, if called upon to enter the service of the general government."

"The value of the National Guard, as a force of disciplined, well-drilled and fully-equipped body of men," General Bretnall says, "has been exemplified several times during the year." He recommends the arming of the National Guard with the latest and most approved rifles, of the same style and caliber as the troops of the United States Army, and that the batteries of Field Artillery be furnished with the latest field guns with full equipment.

The State is the owner of four armories, completed and occupied. The 1st Regiment, Infantry, occupies its armory at Newark; the 3d Regiment, Infantry, at Camden; the 4th Regiment, Infantry, at Jersey City; the 5th Regiment, Infantry, at Paterson.

The Naval Reserve consists of two battalions, fourteen officers and 355 men. The 1st Battalion, Comdr. Washington Irving, with headquarters on U.S.S. Portsmouth, is stationed at dock on North River, at Hoboken; the 2d Battalion, Comdr. James Boyd Potter, with headquarters on U.S.S. Huntress, is stationed at dock on Delaware River at Camden. The discipline, spirit and efficiency of the command is noted as good; they are properly uniformed, armed and equipped, and can be landed for service ashore as a four-company battalion of Infantry and a battery of Artillery, or as a naval brigade of mixed Infantry and Artillery.

GEORGIA STATE TROOPS.

The battle exercises of the 1st Infantry, Georgia State Troops, took place at Savannah Feb. 23.

With the idea of rounding out their military education, and giving the officers and men of his regiment some conception of the modern principles of attack and defense in actual warfare, Col. G. A. Gordon, commanding the 1st Infantry, decided, instead of the customary parade or inspection, to devote Feb. 23 (celebrated as Washington's Birthday) to practical field exercises. These exercises were carried out in the presence of Governor Joseph M. Terrell and several members of his military staff, who were the guests of the regiment for the occasion. The ground selected for the

maneuvers was beyond the city limits, every effort being made to eliminate the grand stand features of the ordinary "sham battle," and the location of the grounds being kept a secret to all except the officers of the regiment.

The principles of advance and rear guard, outpost duty, and the battalion, on the offensive and defensive, were successfully illustrated. Ten thousand blank cartridges were expended by the opposing forces, and competent judges complimented the men upon the admirable fire discipline and use of cover. In addition to the whistle signals, the megaphone was used upon the firing line with considerable success. There were no accidents. Upon the termination of the battle exercises, the regiment was reformed, and, returning to the city, passed in review of the Governor in column of companies, the march past being splendidly executed. At night, after a reception, the Governor and his staff and the officers and men of the regiment were entertained at a supper served at the Catholic Library Hall, as the guests of the regimental commander, Colonel Gordon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise replies at any given date.

A. J. N.—In the National Guard the appointment of a battalion adjutant is generally a permanent one. Write to Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York City, for a list of the military books they have on sale, and you may find what you want.

MARINE.—Army service does not count in enlisting in the Navy as a landsman.

R. A. W.—If you write to the Quartermaster General of the Army for a sample of the shade of cloth for dress trousers under G.O. 132, A.G.O., it will be sent you. See Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 28, page 638. The sample you sent us is not sky blue.

G. H. S.—No minors can enlist in any branch of the Army without the consent of the parents or guardian. If you apply at the U.S. recruiting station, 25 Third avenue, full information will be given you.

E. W.—There may be several ex-Navy officers or graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy in St. Louis, Mo., who might desire to take command of a company of Naval Militia. If you announce your project in the newspapers in your city, you may find just the person you want. We do not know at present of any person there who desires the position you mention. You do not state whether your organization is to be a part of the State force or not.

T. A. M.—The regulations for the examination of enlisted men for commissions were fully published in G.O. 70, July 8, 1902, H.Q.A., which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of July 12, 1902, page 1138.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) Can you learn for us when Co. F of the 2d Battalion of U.S. Engineers will return from the Philippines, (2) and also what is the lineal rank number of Lieut. E. J. Dent? Answer:—(1) Probably this year. (2) Lineal rank No. 3.

L.—We do not recall the date the article you referred to appeared. If you can look over a file of our paper, and let us know the date you desire, we will gladly supply it.

S. C.—Write to the superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for a copy of the rules governing the admission of candidates. Send a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

L. J. K.—Army Register, 1903, not yet published; it is expected soon. Send your address to our office.

A. M.—The 31st Company of Coast Artillery is under orders to proceed to the United States, and mail matter for its members should be sent to San Francisco, Cal., until further orders. The company is due there in a few weeks.

L. V. R.—Major C. Gardner, 13th U.S. Inf., retires for age Sept. 4, 1913. The Army Register for 1903 is now in the hands of the public printer, and will be ready for issue very shortly.

G. C. T. asks: (1) Is "Davis's International Law" still the text book on that subject used at the Military Academy? Answer:—Yes. (2) Is the text book used in officers' schools at garrisons, and at Fort Leavenworth? Answer:—Yes. (3) Is it authority in examinations for commissions in the Army? Answer:—Yes.

F. N.—Thomas R. H. Smith, Pvt., Co. B, 15th Inf., enlisted June 29, 1899, at Marion, Ohio. Transferred to casual detachment, 15th Inf., from which he was discharged Sept. 24, 1902, at Angel Island, Cal., a private. Character "excellent." Retained in service two months and twenty-five days per instructions of War Department, Dec. 2, 1901. No record of subsequent enlistment to include Feb. 10, 1903.

S. H. asks: A sergeant having once passed a satisfactory examination for the position of ordnance sergeant U.S.A., and his name having been placed on file for appointment when a vacancy occurs, and while awaiting his appointment, is discharged from the service of the United States, to enable him to accept a commission in the Philippine Scouts, should he at any time resign his commission and re-enlist, will he be still eligible for appointment, after he shall have been made a sergeant, or will he have to take a second examination, and wait his turn for appointment? Answer: Under the circumstances you mention the man is kept on the eligible list and would not have to be re-examined.

W. H. A. asks: In "Manual of Arms," on page 31, under heading "Drill Regulations," it states that at the formation of a company the first sergeant causes the rear rank to fall back to thirty-six inches. Will you kindly state by what command the rear rank is brought back, and by what command closed, and just at what time is the rear rank supposed to fall back? Answer: The rear rank should fall back at the command "Attention to roll call" by the first sergeant. It is the general custom of the Service that the rear rank closes up to facing distance at the moment the sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder.

M. McN.—In forming column of fours from column of twos the Drill Regulations distinctly prescribe that the movement must be executed away from the file closers; therefore, in this case, the file closers must necessarily be on the right flank if par. 214 was complied with in forming column of twos.

M. L. B.—To settle a dispute, will you kindly interpret paragraph 24, U.S. Infantry Drill Regulations, et sequitur? A says: "At the command (1), 'fours left, (2) rear companies left front into line, (3) march.'" The guides of the leading company face the point of rest as the fours unite in line. The guides of the other companies move out at a double time at the command, (1) "left front into line, (2) double time." At the completion of the movement the major commands, (1) "Guides, (2) posts." Answer:—No guides are posted for that part of the line that has changed direction, but the other guides are posted facing the point of rest, as per par. 23, which necessitates the major giving the command, "Guides," posts. Par. 288 excepts this movement because the guides of the leading company are not posted, and par. 283 covers the point in question. Neither "A" nor "B" is correct.

A. P. D.—Passage to Rio, by the Lamport and Holt line, sailing from New York, occupies about eighteen days, and to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo about twenty-two days. The steamers sail on the 5th and 20th of each month. The agents are Busk and Jevons, 301 Produce Exchange, New York City, who will furnish full information. A modern U.S. warship, under ordinary steaming, takes about thirty days to reach Montevideo from New York.

L. W.—The address of the U.S.S. Hancock is Navy Yard, New York.

NO MATTER

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.
District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., to command on April 1.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. George W. Davis, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to command by July 26, 1903.
Department of Luzon.—Headquarters Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., to command on April 1.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, S. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila, Cos. I and K will sail for the Philippines May 1 relieving Cos. G and H, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for station.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, C and Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, Manila,

P.I.; E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; F and G, Fort Keogh, Mont.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14. Manila, P. I. Under order for U.S.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P.I. Under order for U.S.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	60th. Presidio, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
10th. Manila, P.I.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	85th. Manila, P.I.
27th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
31st. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
32d. Ft. Liscum, Alaska.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	94th. Ft. Flagg, Wash.
36th. Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address San Francisco, Cal.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
38th. Manila, P.I.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Flagg, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Manila, P.I.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Ordered from Manila to U.S. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Shagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin,

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10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
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12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Entire regiment ordered to leave their present station, March 18, 1903, for San Francisco, and will sail for Manila April 1.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 30 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands: 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

The amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, that the organization of the British army is not suited to the needs of the Empire, was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 145 to 261. Only about twenty disaffected Unionists voted against the Government, and about sixty of the Irish members left the House in a body before the vote was taken.



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U.S. Engineer Office, 3001 I St., n.w., Washington, D.C., Feb. 27, 1903.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 5 of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River, at Georgetown, D.C., will be received here until 12 m., March 30, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U.S. Engineer office, 3001 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1903. Sealed proposals for construction of a highway bridge across Potomac River at Washington, D.C., will be received here until 12 m., March 27, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished intending bidders on application. Charles J. Allen, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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OUR ARMY RATION THE BEST.

Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Com. Gen., U.S.A., has addressed an interesting letter to Senator Foster, of the State of Washington, in reply to a communication concerning the Army ration sent to that gentleman by Mr. Eldredge Morse. The latter, taking for his subject "The Soldier's Food and the Soldier's Health," recommended a vegetarian ration, and indulged in certain statements with reference to the food supplied to the enlisted force of the United States Army which, as General Weston clearly proves, are not warranted by the facts. General Weston, after pointing out that the food supplied to the American soldier in quantity, quality, cooking, cleanliness, suitability, and in other respects is fully equal, and in fact superior, to the food of persons in other walks of life most nearly corresponding to that of the soldier, calls attention to the fact that the Army ration in its present form is the outgrowth of years of experience and experiment; and in its crystallized form is combined the interest, effort and wisdom of soldiers, legislators, scientists, humanitarians, and individuals in many other walks of life. The improvement of the quality of the ration is a matter which engages the constant and earnest solicitude of the Subsistence Department, with the aim of bringing the ration and the method of its supply to the highest state of perfection. Experiments are going on all the time, and the Subsistence Department is ready to adopt a good idea advanced from any source, and is also alive to progress and improvements in other armies. In conclusion, General Weston quotes Dr. Yorke-Davies, one of the foremost living authorities on food, diet and hygiene, who, after years of study devoted to the army rations of the world, says: "My experience in studying the diets of the different armies of the world is that far and away the best for the making of physically powerful soldiers is that given in the Army of the United States of America. The next best fighting food is that allowed to the Russian soldier. Then, in order of merit, come the German, the French and the Italian. As far as my experience goes as a fighting food, and therefore the food to maintain the soldier in the highest

state of efficiency, the American soldier is much the best off, the Russian the next, the English the next, the German fourth, and the French a bad fifth."

Speaking of the delay in building ships of war, which has been the occasion of so much criticism in Congress, an official of Cramps' shipbuilding yard is quoted as saying that the delay is due to a failure to deliver the armor and ordnance according to contract on time and in regular order so as to carry out the work at the best advantage. The Government insists on too many changes in the designs during the period of construction, and the failure to produce materials, plates, shapes and forgings on time is the fault of the sub-contractors. This gentleman says: "So long as the Government stops the building of a vessel to have improvements added so long there will be delay. This is where the English are so much stronger than any other nation. When they have once ordered a vessel or a class of vessel consisting of a certain number, the changes to be made are so insignificant that they do not delay the building. But we, like the French, and the Germans and the Russians, are full of fads and fancies, and we put a full period to the construction of a vessel, regardless of public or professional opinion, merely to add to an otherwise good vessel some new-fangled idea which may or may not prove to be only an experiment."

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BORN.

DEVEREUX.—At Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 20, 1903, to Mrs. Ryan Devereux, wife of Lieut. J. R. Devereux, U.S.A., a son, James P. Sinnott Devereux.

DWYER.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 25, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Capt. T. E. Dwyer, 21st U.S. Inf.

FENNER.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 24, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Art. Corps, a son.

FITCH.—At Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 26, 1903, a son to the wife of Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C. of E.

LONG.—At sea, Feb. 16, 1903, while en route from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., a son to the wife of Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, U.S.M.C.

MARRIED.

MASON-HARE.—At Washington, D.C., March 4, 1903, Major Charles F. Mason, Med. Dept., and Miss Mary Eula Hare, daughter of Col. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A.

McFARLAND-OGILVIE.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1903, Capt. Munroe McFarland, Adjutant, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances A. M. Ogilvie.

DIED.

GALE.—At Springfield, Mass., of pneumonia, Gladys, second daughter of Major and Mrs. George H. G. Gale, in her sixteenth year.

HARKNESS.—At Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 28, 1903, Rear Admiral William Harkness, U.S.N., retired.

HOLMES.—At Passaic, N.J., Feb. 26, 1903, Frederick L. Holmes, formerly a major of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

IHRIE.—At Asbury Park, N.J., Feb. 26, 1903, Gen. Geo. P. Ihrie, formerly a major in the Pay Department, U.S. Army.

McKAY.—Suddenly at East Orange, N.J., Feb. 20, 1903, Mrs. Mary Heald McKay, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. McKay, U.S.N.

MATTHEWS.—At Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 24, 1903, Dr. W. S. H. Matthews, late major and brigade surgeon, U.S.V.

NORTH.—At Portland, Me., Feb. 5, 1903, Sailmaker John W. North, U.S.N., retired.

PHELAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5, 1902, Dr.

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PRIOLEAU.—At Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 2, Mrs. Annie L. Prioleau, wife of Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th U.S. Cav.

SMITH.—At 1013 Clinton street, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1903, Brevet Major Gen. William Farrar Smith, major, U.S. Army, retired.

SMITH.—At Pelham Manor, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1903, Harry Hale Smith, son of Brig. Gen. William Smith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Smith, aged twenty-five years.

STEWART.—At Danville, Ind., Feb. 17, 1903, Mrs. C. W. Stewart, mother of Lieut. John W. Stewart, U.S.N.

THORNTON.—At Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21, 1903, Miss Virginia Thornton, daughter of the late Purser Francis A. Thornton, U.S.N.

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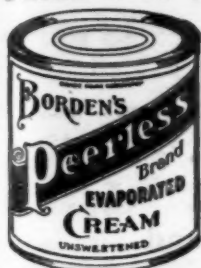


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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine states that the committee appointed to decide upon a suitable gun for the Swiss artillery has finally chosen a Krupp gun, model 1902, in which the gun recoils upon the carriage, and the gunners are protected by a shield. This gun has a weight, without its carriage, of 826.74 lb., its carriage and accessories, without the shield, weigh 1,245.611 lb., or with shield 1,358.04 lb.; the gun and carriage together weigh 2,074.54 lb., or with shield 2,184.78 lb.—19 1-2 cwt. The muzzle velocity is 1,591 feet, and the velocity at 3,280 yards 905 feet per second. The range with an elevation of 5 degrees is 2,890 yards, of 10 degrees 4,650 yards, and of 15 degrees 6,140 yards. The French system of sighting and laying the gun was considered too complicated and unreliable, and a system proposed by the Creusot firm was also rejected. The system adopted gives automatically the required angle of

elevation, and permits the change from direct to indirect firing to be easily made.

To illustrate the terrible power of modern gun fire may be cited the record of British ships for 1902. Eighty-two 6-inch guns fired 887 projectiles in two minutes and made 515 hits, or nearly 60 per cent. The Ocean averaged nearly five hits a minute. One of her gun captains fired nine shots and made nine hits in one minute. This is easily the world's record, as it means less than seven seconds between aimed shots. One gun fired seventeen shots in two minutes, and made fifteen hits. In smaller caliber guns one ship in 1901 fired 150 shots in one minute from her 4.7-inch guns, and made 114 hits, or 7.5 shots and 5.7 hits per gun per minute. In larger calibers, the Ocean made 68 per cent. of hits with her 12-inch guns.

A Russian artilleryman alleges that experiments in the Russian army have proved that the use of yellow spectacles by gunners and riflemen enables them to shoot more accurately by 30 per cent. than when they use the naked eye, especially in variable light.

Remarkable results were obtained during a trial recently of the British cruiser Andromeda, before going into dry dock for repairs at Portsmouth, England. She attained a speed of 22 knots, which was 1.4 knots greater than that attained at her official trial. This result is more remarkable because the cruiser had not been in dry dock for eighteen months and had just returned from a cruise of 40,000 nautical miles. The boilers of the Andromeda have now been taken completely apart at Portsmouth and inspected. They were found to be in perfect order and the vessel could have gone immediately to sea. The hull of the Andromeda was built at the navy yard at Pembroke; the engines are of 10,500 I.H.P.; and the boilers of the Belleville type were installed by Messrs. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., of Newcastle.

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Korea, P.M.S.S. Co., Honol., Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 4.
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Empress of Japan, Yoko. & Hong Kong, April 13.
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THE NEW CADET CAP.

We give here a more exact description of the new cap adopted for the cadets at the Military Academy. It is made on the



general lines of the new officer's cap, the principal difference in shape being that the crown is oval instead of round and that the sides, above the band of braid, are not so stiff

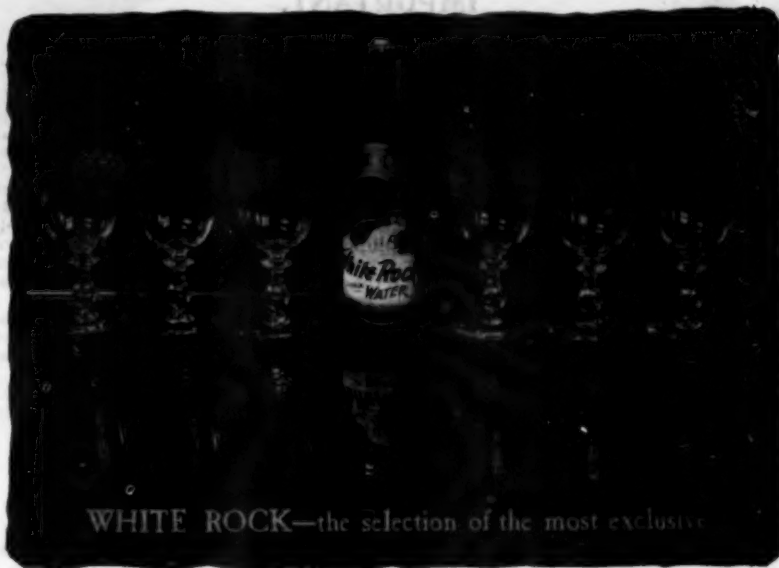
and rigid. The visor is made of pressed leather with a corrugation around the outer edge to give rigidity and is without a seam on the outer edge. There are no side buttons nor cap cord. The arms of the Academy, as shown by the illustration herewith, appear in gilt on the front. The material is cadet gray, with a narrow black piping around the top edge of the cap, the broad braid around the bottom being black also. The absence of gold embroidery is on account partly of expense and partly because gold braid tarnishes in use with such quickness and there is no way to restore it. The device in front will hold up the front, while at the back the cap may settle down a little, making a slight slope from front to rear.

Capt. David B. Case, captain and commissary, U.S.A., made an address at the banquet of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Narragansett House on the night of Feb. 23, and the enthusiasm with which they received him as an officer of the Army who spoke of the Philippines from a patriotic standpoint shows that there is good sound sentiment in that part of New England. Describing the speech, the Providence Journal says: "Not since the organization of the society has such a literary treat been provided for the members as was in evidence last evening. Colonel Case, a speaker of great eloquence and power, with a subject of inexhaustible interest, held the party almost spellbound for upward of an hour. A great burst of enthusiasm followed the close of his remarks, and as one man the party of a hundred sprang to their feet and vented their feeling in three hearty cheers." Captain Case gave a brief history of the islands, and described their natural features, products and resources, the character of the people, their language, customs and habits; the achievements of the Army, and the progress in civil government. He dwelt upon the value of the

islands in a material sense and their value as a strategic base; showed the progress made in raising the people to a higher plane of civilization, and told who the "ladrones" are. The battle of Manila Bay and its results; the patience, self-sacrificing spirit and humanity of the Army, and its temperate use of power under circumstances calculated to provoke its abuse were also included in the scope of his eloquent remarks.

The newly discovered metal radium, which has such surprising properties that Lord Kelvin has said of it that it threatened to overthrow the law of the correlation of forces, seems already to have at least unsettled the accepted theory of light. Radium, a rare metal, and extremely difficult to procure, is a constituent of pitchblende, which is found in many places, but only in very small quantities. A ton of pitchblende carries about 15 1-2 grains of radium, which is difficult to extract and is at present estimated to be worth about \$2,000. Prof. William Crookes says that half a kilogram of radium would probably kill all near it, and would almost certainly destroy their sight and burn their skins to such an extent that they could not survive. This would seem to indicate that it emits something more than light. Heat and actinic energy must make up a large part of its radiation. It also emits electrons with a velocity so great that, according to Professor Crookes, "one grain is enough to lift the whole of the British fleet to the top of Ben Nevis; and I am not quite certain that we could not throw in the French fleet as well." "This is popular rather than scientific," the New York Times says in a recent article on radium, "but it warrants the conclusion that radium will always be a laboratory metal, and that efforts to recover it in large quantities will not meet with much commercial encouragement."

Extract from annual report of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, page 336: "Rifles and Ammunition.—Six of the American team used the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and two (Captain Graham and Corporal Casey) the newly-adopted improved Springfield, also of 300 caliber, but firing a larger cartridge, and giving 2,300 f.s. velocity to the 220 grain bullet. It did not appear from the scores of those using it that it gave any marked advantage over the ordinary arm. The ammunition used by the Americans was specially prepared, and loaded with Lafin and Rand Powder. The British and the Canadians both used cordite ammunition made at Woolwich. In view of the very high



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scores made in practice by the Americans, scores which the Service rifle and ammunition do not seem capable of equalling, and in view also of the small vertical deviation noticeable during the match on the American targets as compared with those of the other team, it may be presumed that the team from the United States held a decided advantage as regards the accuracy of their rifle and ammunition."

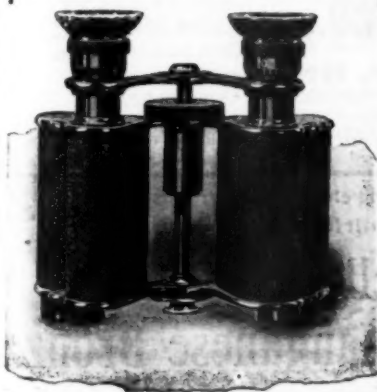
During the Boer war, just after the fall of Bloemfontein, soldiers were called upon, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The weary men were lying in camp one night, after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out, "Any of you wish to put your name down as porters, drivers, stokers, guards, or for any other appointment connected with the railway?" The silence was broken only by snores. Then one of the men, Pat O'Brien, slowly raised his head, and drowsily shouted, "Put me down as a sleeper!"—United Service Gazette.

Writing of our attitude toward the Venezuelan dispute, J. C. O'Laughlin, in The World's Work, says: "In Curacao I

asked a leading merchant how the natives would regard American protection. 'We prefer to be under the Holland flag,' he answered, 'for the reason that Willemstadt is practically a free port, and there is little likelihood that our Government will ever become involved in war. We are greatly disturbed by the probability that a German prince will succeed to the throne if Queen Wilhelmina should have no heir. Except the few Germans here, I know of no one who desires Germany as his sovereign State. Next to Holland, we want the United States.'

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Feb. 17: Boat motor-power, F. A. Creed; firearm, F. A. Beckwith; firearm, gas-operated, T. C. Johnson; gun-cleaning, J. M. Kersey; position finder, depression, W. C. Rafferty. The following were granted Feb. 24: Dock, dry, J. F. O'Rourke; firearm support, R. J. Clyde; guns or cradles, saddle for, O. Behnke; vessel bottoms, device for cleaning, E. S. Willey; vessel hawser attachment, R. U. Reavley; projectile, C. V. Wheeler & A. G. McKenna.

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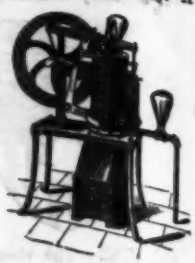


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